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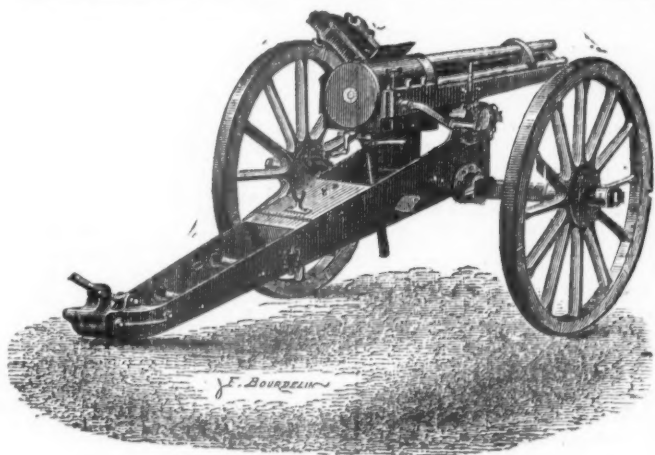
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

TUESDAY evening, Nov. 23, will usher in the first of a series of dancing parties to be given in the officers' mess room at West Point during the coming winter.

SURG. J. W. Williams, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and got comfortably located there as post surgeon.

CAPT. Thomas Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery, formally entered upon duty this week as inspector on the staff of Major-General Hancock under his recent assignment.

MAJOR John Green, 1st U. S. Cavalry, lately on duty at Jefferson Barracks, has taken over the command of Boise Barracks, Idaho.

ADVERTING to the divorce suit against Colonel N. H. Maclean, U. S. A., to which we referred last week, the Cincinnati Gazette says: "The case, whatever may come of it, is not to be classed among the indecently sensational cases of which the court docket is so full. It is a case where tempers come in as domestic irritants, and a case in which the incompatibility of those tempers is the cause of the great estrangement. Both parties are well known, well connected, and well provided for. They stand as among the prominent people of our city, and the wealth of the plaintiff's father and the military distinction of the defendant render the case one of no trifling interest."

GEN. Samuel Brock, U. S. A., Adjutant-General on General Terry's staff, and Mrs. Brock, are to spend a few weeks in the East.

ALL the members of the United States River Commission, excepting Gen. Gillmore, the president, and Capt. James B. Eads, who are in New York, left St. Louis, Nov. 16, on the Government steamer *Mississippi*, on the trip down the river, to examine the various works now in progress for the improvement of the river between here and Vicksburg. They are accompanied by Gen. H. G. Wright, Chief of Engineers, and two or three other gentlemen connected with the work. They will probably be gone 20 days, and will doubtless join the Congressional Committee, which is on the *Guiding Star* at some point down the river.

ORD. SERGT. Dennis Kelly, U. S. A., as a preliminary to his approaching trial for the shooting of a citizen at Fort Popham, Me., has been sent from that post to Fort Preble, Portland Harbor.

LIEUT. H. L. Bailey, 21st U. S. Infantry, has established a recruiting office at Fort Townsend, Wash. T.

THE return of Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Hasbrouck, U. S. A., to West Point, accompanied by his bride, was the occasion of a reception in their honor by General and Mrs. Merritt, on the evening of November 14. There was a large attendance of the officers of the post, and an interesting feature of the entertainment was the presence of four brides—Mrs. Colonel Hasbrouck, Mrs. Lieutenant Young, Mrs. Lieutenant French, and Mrs. Lieutenant Edgerton.

LIEUT. A. B. Johnson, 7th Infantry, has relinquished temporary duty at General Terry's headquarters, at St. Paul, to go with his company to Fort Bridger.

MAJOR E. P. Pearson, 21st U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of the Klamath, Ashland and Klamath Bidwell Telegraph Lines, during the absence on leave of Captain Burton, same regiment.

Mrs. O'Connell, wife of Lieutenant O'Connell, 1st U. S. Infantry, is visiting in New York City, the guest of Mrs. Le Boutillier.

ASST. Surgeon E. F. Gardner, U. S. A., has changed base from Fort Coeur d'Alene to Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

LIEUT. Thos. W. Symons, U. S. A., General Miles's chief engineer officer, has been on a visit to Fort Spokane, to inspect the new military bridge across the Spokane river.

COL. J. G. Tilford, U. S. A., and family, arrived in New York City a few days ago, registering at the Kingsborough, on West 231 Street. They will spend the winter in New York, near which their daughter, Miss Nina Tilford, is completing her studies.

At a business meeting of the West Point branch of the Military Service Institute, held on the evening of November 9, the following officers were elected for the present year: President, General Merritt; vice-presidents, Professors Kendrick, Michie, and Bass; recording secretary, Lieutenant John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cavalry (re-elected); treasurer, Lieutenant Willard Young, U. S. Engineers; corresponding secretary, Assistant Surgeon R. K. White; executive council, Professor Tillman, Lieutenant Braden, Colonel Hasbrouck, Lieutenant Clarke and Lieutenant Fyfe.

LIEUT. F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th U. S. Infantry, remains at Fort Pembina, D. T., for the present, and has not gone with his company to the Platte.

THE wedding of Dr. G. L. Magruder, of Washington, to Miss Belle Burns, daughter of Gen. W. W. Burns, U. S. A., is to take place, Saturday morning, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, Baltimore, Md. The wedding will be very quiet, only the immediate friends of the young people being invited.

THE Washington *Sunday Herald*, says: "Much pain has been caused by the overdrawn statements published about the health of Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., which have been calculated to mislead and distress his many friends. The Doctor, it is true, returned from Europe about two months ago very ill, and he is not able yet to leave his bed, but he is not considered hopelessly ill, on the contrary, every physician he has consulted has encouraged him to believe that in time he would recover entirely. His illness is due in great measure to his over exertions in the care of the President, a duty he was called to when he was far from well, having but a short time before risen from a bed of sickness caused by a fracture of the leg."

LIEUT. J. M. Baldwin, 5th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. to Gen. Hunt, has had his multifarious duties added to by assignment as chief ordnance officer, Dept. of the South, and in charge of Department target practice.

CAPT. Edward Maguire and Col. A. D. Nelson, U. S. A., were recently elected life members of the Historical Society of Minnesota.

MAJOR G. F. Barstow, U. S. A., is expected daily to rejoin at Tampa, Fla., from leave, and shortly transfer his battery to some other station in the Department of the South.

MAJOR A. M. Pennington, 4th U. S. Artillery, has moved his household effects from Washington to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and will join there for duty in a few days.

MAJOR-GEN. Hancock, U. S. A., and family, are expected to return to Governor's Island next week from their visit to Old Point.

ASST. Surg. Louis W. Crampton, U. S. A., arrived in New York from the West early this week, and reported to Gen. Hancock. He will take a few months leave before joining a station for duty.

LIEUT. J. W. Bond, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe early this week from a brief trip to Washington.

COL. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., has reported for duty to Gen. Ayres at Washington Barracks, and expects soon to get comfortably settled there for some time at least.

LIEUT. E. St. J. Greble, 2d U. S. Artillery, much to the regret of his many friends in Washington, is soon to leave that city to join Light Battery F, of his regiment, at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. J. W. Danenhower, U. S. N., is proposing a western trip as far as California.

ORDERS of this week definitely assign Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th U. S. Artillery, to command of Fort Trumbull, Conn., where he is to join about Dec. 1. Major and Mrs. Pennington's many friends in New Haven, Conn., will rejoice at this assignment.

PAYMASTER C. H. Whipple, U. S. A., registered at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, Nov. 14, on his way to Fort Keogh.

CAPT. C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., passed through Omaha, Nov. 16, on his way East to spend a few weeks' leave. During his absence Lieut. C. G. Penney, 6th Infantry, quartermaster at Fort Douglas, Utah, is attending to depot quartermaster duties at Ogden. Capt. McCauley is called to his home, Reading, Pa., by the sickness of his sister.

SURG. Andrew M. Moore, U. S. Navy, arrived in New York on Nov. 21 from his home in Tennessee, en route to Newport, where he has been ordered to report for duty on board the U. S. Training ship *Port-mouth*.

COL. Hatch, 9th Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Riley, Kas., from his trip to Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Francis P. Blair, of St. Louis, who resigned from the 3d U. S. Artillery in September last to engage in the practice of the law, was married at Columbia, Mo., Nov. 16, to Miss Florence A. Price. The wedding was a fashionable and distinguished one. Amongst those present were Lieut. J. V. S. Paddock, 5th U. S. Cavalry; Lieut. J. J. Haden, 8th U. S. Infantry; Captain J. H. Rilling, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and a host of distinguished Missourians. The groom is a son of the late General Francis P. Blair. The bride is a young lady of remarkable beauty, the descendant of distinguished ancestors, and of superior accomplishments.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., accompanied by Captain Sladen, A. D. C., left Omaha, Nov. 14, for a tour of inspection in the vicinity of Green River.

COMMODORE J. L. Davis, U. S. N., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, early this week, accompanying Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis, who sailed in the *Labrador* for Havre Nov. 22.

GEN. Beauregard visited New York this week.

THE Arizona *Mine*, of Nov. 10, says: Mrs. General Crook and her accomplished sister have arrived at Headquarters. Mrs. Crook, when here before, was as much a favorite with the ladies as the General was with the male portion of our population. This good lady is welcome back to Arizona, and may her residence continue until the General is promoted, and, if that can be soon, we will willingly give up both the General and Mrs. Crook.

THE Omaha *Herald* says: Asistant Observer Notson, son of the late Surgeon Notson, U. S. Army, who has been stationed at the signal service office in this city for some time, has been promoted to the rank of observer. The promotion is a deserved one and only regretted by those who have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Notson here, because it will result in his appointment to the charge of a station which will remove him from Omaha.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR Philip Hichborn, Jr., now attached to the Philadelphia Navy-yard, has been ordered to take charge of the double turreted monitors at Philadelphia, Chester and Wilmington, in addition to his present duties.

LIEUT. D. F. Stiles, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Porter, N. Y., paid a brief visit to New York this week, on public business, much to the satisfaction of his many friends in this vicinity.

LIEUT. B. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., was in New York this week for a few days, and returned on Thursday to Morgantown, W. Va., his home. His health has improved very much since his return to the United States.

JUDGE Advocate A. B. Gardner, U. S. A., registered at Portland, Me., this week, on business, connected with the shooting affair at Fort Popham.

LIEUT. Colonel Alex. Piper, 31 U. S. Artillery, is expected soon at St. Augustine, Fla., to take over command of that post and his regiment.

THE recent promotion of Capt. F. K. Upham, 1st Cavalry, carries him to the command of Troop G, at Fort Bidwell, California. The Walla Walla *Union*, while congratulating him on his promotion, deplors the loss of himself and Mrs. Upham to the society of Fort Walla Walla.

WITH the consent of the Secretary of War, General John Newton and Colonel T. L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., have accepted the position of engineers on the committee of experts selected to examine into the affairs of the East River Bridge, New York.

GEN. J. K. Barnes, U. S. A., has almost wholly recovered from the severe illness with which he has been suffering for some time. His trouble was nervous prostration, said to be due principally to over exertion during the illness of President Garfield. The slowness of the patient in rallying from his prostration occasioned the gravest apprehensions for his safety, and his household and physicians naturally feel relieved at the recent favorable change in his condition.

THE San Francisco *Report*, of Nov. 11, says: Assistant Engineer Snyder, U. S. N., is on his way here from the east, being under orders to join the Asiatic Squadron, by the *Optic* sailing on the 23d. He is a favorite hereabouts, having been formerly on duty at Mare Island, and the latter on board the *Lackawanna*. Lieutenant and Mrs. Thomas N. Wood and Lieutenant J. M. Young, U. S. M. Corps, arrived early in the week. The officers of the *Wachusett*, lately returned from the north, were welcomed by a party in their honor at the Navy-yard on Thursday evening. A number were present from the city.

LIEUT. J. Q. Adams, 1st Cavalry, has assumed charge of the Cavalry recruiting rendezvous at Chicago.

MAJOR General Schofield, U. S. A., left the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, November 14, for the official residence at Black Point, heretofore occupied by General McDowell.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle* of November 13 says: Commodore Baldwin, U. S. N., is among the overland passengers to arrive in Sacramento Nov. 16. Asst. Engineer G. W. Snyder, U. S. N., well known in this city, is on his way from the East to join the Asiatic squadron by the steamer sailing on the 23d instant.

THE veteran Colonel Albert Tracy, U. S. A., was in New York this week, stopping at 17 Lafayette place.

COL. A. C. Wildrick, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week, and will visit friends for a few days in Newark, N. J., before joining at Fort Hamilton.

COL. C. L. Best, U. S. A., of Fort Warren, Mass., visited New York this week, to remain for some days.

LIEUT. P. S. Bunn, 1st U. S. Cavalry, lately on mounted recruiting service, has lately joined his Troop (F) at Boise barracks, Idaho.

CAPTAIN Thomas Wilhelm, 8th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined his company at Angel Island, Cal., after a tour of duty as Judge Advocate of the Department of California, a position for which he is well qualified.

PAYMASTER Henry Clayton, U. S. A., left New York this week for Washington, to close up his affairs there, and then go to Tucson, Arizona, to establish his office there.

ASST. Surgeon L. Y. Loring, U. S. A., was in New York this week, stopping at the Starveant House.

Mrs. Kellogg, wife of Major Josiah H. Kellogg, U. S. A., retired, died at Mount Vernon, Iowa, last Sunday, November 19. The deceased lady was a daughter of Mr. M. S. Norman, of Baltimore.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle* of November 14 says: The *Ringer* sailed November 11, for the Southern coast. Captain Philip being accompanied by his wife. Lieut. C. T. Forse is executive officer, and his mess consists of 13. Twice before the officers' mess on the *Ringer* has consisted of 13, and on each occasion the vessel lost one of the 13—Surgeon Ware in 1878, and Paymaster Clarke in 1873.

THE Leavenworth *Times* of November 19 says: The happiest man at the garrison is Noble Warwick, Superintendent of the National Cemetery. He was presented night before last with a daughter. Mother and baby are both doing well. Capt. Badger, 6th Infantry, arrived November 18, and reported to Col. Blunt, for duty at the military prison. Lieut. Pope, 5th Infantry, is now the happy father of a bouncing big boy.

THE late Col. Milton Cogswell, U. S. A., was a member of the Army Mutual Aid Association.

There will be a meeting in the Academy of Music, New York, on the evening of Nov. 28, to promote the subscription for the pedestal of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, which is to be placed on Bedloe's Island. The Hon. William M. Everts will preside. Invitations have been addressed to the President and Cabinet, the French Legation at Washington, Gov. Cornell and Governor-elect Grover Cleveland, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Butler, and the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and Hoboken.

The officers of the North Atlantic Squadron gave Mrs. Admiral Cooper, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron, Rear Admiral Cooper, a full dress reception and dance at the Hygeia Hotel, Fort Monroe, on her arrival last Monday night from New York.

LIEUT. T. B. M. Mason has begun work on the foundation for a fine residence on his lot recently purchased on Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

LIEUT. WM. H. Emory, U. S. N., participated in the fox-hunt on Tuesday, at Elk Ridge, near Annapolis.

LIEUT. James S. Marsteller, 24th Infantry, arrived in Washington Tuesday from Fort Elliott, Texas, on leave, and is accompanied by Mrs. Marsteller and Miss Carrie Ord. The party is visiting Mrs. Placidus Ord, widow of the late Maj. Ord, U. S. A., at No. 2800 L street.

LIEUT. COMDR. C. H. Davis will soon be sent out with a party to Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chili and some of the Central American Republics, to establish stations for observations in determining meridian longitudes by means of the telegraph.

The following Army officers registered at the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, D. C., during the week ending November 23d, 1892: 2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder, 8th Cav., Arlington Hotel, on leave; 2d Lieut. George L. Converse, 8d Cav., sick leave; 2d Lieut. B. A. Byrne, 6th Inf., 524 20th street, N. W., leave absence; Capt. John F. Rodgers, Q. M. D., 1708 F street, on duty in Q. M. G. office; Maj. G. G. Hnott, 1st Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. Wm. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., 206 A street, S. E., leave absence.

The "Philomathean Review" for November, has an interesting sketch of the life and services of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, U. S. A., by Col. H. C. King. Col. King says: "In person, Gen. Sheridan is short but compact, and well put together. He has a bright, piercing eye, a firm, soldierly tread, and is quick and energetic in every movement. Like Ney, he had the entire confidence and admiration of his troops. No one was afraid to follow where he led. Brave to recklessness, cool in an emergency, prompt to apprehend the situation, and swift to plan and execute, he was the ideal of a brilliant soldier. Few officers have attained such personal popularity, and his receptions at the reunions of the old soldiers is always characterized by the wildest enthusiasm."

2d LIEUT. J. W. Pinder, 8th Cav., whose resignation has been accepted, to take effect one year hence returned to New York from Washington, on Tuesday, for the purpose of settling his professional affairs with the War Department, preparatory to entering a railroad enterprise in Savannah, Georgia.

The New York Sun has this gossip: "Gen. Gibbon, with his regiment, the 7th Infantry, has recently been moved from the Department of Dakota to the Department of the Platte. It is reported that this change was made in consequence of a difference of opinion between Gibbon and Gen. Terry, who commands the Department of Dakota. Gibbon held that Terry could not command his department when absent therefrom, and that whenever such absence took place he, Gibbon, being the senior officer in rank on duty in the department, must necessarily command. Terry, on the contrary, claimed that Gibbon could not command except by special assignment of the President. Gen. Sheridan finally settled the question, at least as far as Gibbon is concerned, by ordering him to another department, where, instead of having his headquarters near the pleasant city of St. Paul, they are located near Cheyenne, a village which not many years since used to be known as 'Hell-on-Wheels.'"

GEN. R. E. Colton, of Washington, who for ten years served in the army of the Khedive of Egypt, lectured upon "Modern Egypt and the Causes Leading to the Late War with England" in Cooper Union Saturday evening. After describing the government by commission forced upon Egypt in the interest of European bond holders Gen. Colton said: "Stung past all bearing, the people demanded a convocation of a popular Egyptian Legislature and a promise of keeping the army together, and after a demonstration by the army the Khedive was forced to yield. But England stepped in and said no. Then followed the riots of June, unpremeditated and spontaneous. There was no occasion for the bombardment. It was the greatest iniquity ever perpetrated against the people. The whole war, on England's part, was conceived in sin and carried out in iniquity. It was a war of the bondholders. It was a war against children. Arabi Pasha was a man of the people. He was a fellow, educated at the Military Academy, and he won his distinction. He was no adventurer or demagogue. He could have sold out for millions. He did not and he is a poor man to-day. He never pillaged or plundered. He took but \$1,000,000 from the treasury of Cairo when he might have taken all, and he applied it all to the subsistence of his troops. If England allows Arabi Pasha to suffer an ignominious death she will have added another black blot to her escutcheon.

It is said General Beauregard is soon to marry Mrs. Van-

derbilt, widow of Commodore Vanderbilt. The Philadelphia Record says:

Perhaps, since we have no great engineering work for him to do, Gen. Beauregard is best employed as he is at present, in assisting to manage a lottery enterprise at a salary of \$10,000 a year. Gen. Beauregard is a short, shaggy, handsome old gentleman with gray hair and white moustache and a ruddy face. He has the appearance and accomplishments of a courtier of the days of Louis XIV., and hosts of friends. He has two wives, has a married son and a married daughter in New Orleans. Mrs. Vanderbilt was the reigning belle of Mobile while yet very young, in the years immediately preceding the war. She was not pretty, but was exceedingly attractive—handsome, "stylish," "lovely," the old beaux say. She married William H. Elliott, a New Orleans lawyer, but they did not agree with one another, and finally separated by way of the courts. For several years Mrs. Elliott, who was still very attractive, supported herself and her mother by teaching music. They had not met the Vanderbilts before her first marriage, and it is said that the Commodore, who admired them, quietly contributed to their support through her mother, after her separation from her husband. By this act, they met again in the North after the war, and when Mrs. Vanderbilt died Mr. Vanderbilt married Mrs. Elliott. Now she is a handsome widow of about 40, with a legacy of about \$800,000—\$100,000 for each year of her life with the Commodore, as some one has observed—and nothing to prevent her marrying any body she pleases to marry. Mrs. Vanderbilt, as is well known, like her late husband, a great admirer of the Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, New York City. Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., probably owes its existence to the appeals made by Dr. Deems and Mrs. Vanderbilt to the dead millionaire. Gen. Beauregard, a creole in everything else, is presumably a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

CAPT. and Asst. Surgeon H. B. McElderry, of U. S. A., lately Post Surgeon at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, reached his new post, Fort Robinson, Nebraska, last Sunday, Nov. 19, where he is to take charge, as Post Surgeon, of a number of needed improvements to be made there. Dr. McElderry is one of the most practical sanitarians of the medical corps, and during his tour of service at Bridger, made many improvements in the ventilation and hygienic condition of the Post Hospital, company barracks, etc. His departure was a source of great regret among both officers and men.

COL. Stanton, Chief Paymaster, Department of the Platte, passed through Salt Lake City last Friday, on a pay trip, accompanied by his clerk. Although the Chief of the Department, his well-known energy keeps him going from one end of the Department to the other, monopolizing the tours of frontier work.

CAPT. Barnes, of the whaling bark *Sea Breeze*, and Capt. Smith, of the California whaling steamer *Boa-head*, reached N. Y. City last Monday, from San Francisco, returning from their season's cruise in the Arctic Ocean. Capt. Smith left Lieut. Ray and party, of the Signal Service, in good health and fine spirits at Point Barrow, about the last of September, bringing down their mail for "the States." Capt. Barnes' vessel was the last one that saw the *Jeannette*, before the fatal entrance into the ice near Herald Island, Sept., 1879, and narrowly escaped a similar fate, owing to a dense fog prevailing at the time.

Mrs. Melville, wife of Engineer Melville, U. S. N., left the insane hospital at Norristown, Pa., Nov. 17, for home. She has regained her health completely. "It became early manifest to the authorities," says *The Philadelphia Press*, "that although at the time of her admission Mrs. Melville, according to the certificates of two physicians, was a subject for treatment in such a hospital, she was different from the other patients. They accordingly allowed her to spend her time as she pleased with the children and permitted her to leave the institution whenever she wanted to, under parole to return the same day. She treated her paroles with inviolable sacredness and won the good opinion of every one around the institution. Very quietly some of the lady's friends took the necessary preliminary measures and had a commission in lunacy appointed to examine into her case. A careful inquiry was made and the decision arrived at that she was not a fit subject for such an institution. She was accordingly released and, looking quite happy, drove home in a carriage with her little ones. Engineer Melville, by the advice of his friends, has made some temporary provision for her support. He has removed the oldest daughter, Maud, to Brooklyn." In the adjudication upon the estate of Mr. George S. Polis before the Orphans' Court, Philadelphia, it appeared that while Chief Engineer Melville was on his Arctic voyage \$90 per month of his salary was received in Philadelphia upon Paymaster's orders by George S. Polis and his Executors. Mr. Polis died, April 1, 1881, and then the money was continued to be paid to the Executors. Up to the time of his death Mr. Polis had received \$2,245.45 from Melville, including money sent from California before the *Jeannette* sailed. The amount due the Arctic explorer at the death of Mr. Polis was \$1,352.95. After the latter's death, the Executors continuing to receive the Paymaster's orders increased the amount due Melville up to July, 1882, to \$2,702.95. At the audit of the account Judge Ashman awarded Mr. Melville the above amount from the funds of the estate. Counsel for Melville, when questioned concerning the affair, declined to state in what capacity Mr. Polis was acting for Engineer Melville, or why he had received the latter's money. It is understood, however, that Mr. Polis received the funds for Mrs. Melville.

LIEUT. R. D. Potts, 3d U. S. Artillery, on a visit East, will rejoin at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., next week.

COMMODORE Shufeldt, U. S. N., says that, although much misapprehension exists in the public mind regarding the negotiation of the treaty of this country with Corea, and much as he might desire to satisfy the public curiosity on the subject, he does not feel at liberty at present to say anything. The treaty, all the correspondence, and the report of his action are in the hands of the Government, and until the treaty has been passed upon by the Senate it would be manifestly improper for him to discuss it. In response to inquiries at the State Department, it was learned that no foundation exists for the rumors which have been in circulation that Commodore Shufeldt had failed in his negotiations,

and that his recall was in some sense due to that fact. On the contrary, the department is well satisfied with the result of the negotiations.

LIEUT. F. V. Greene, of the Corps of Engineers, who has immediate charge of the streets and roads of the District of Columbia, in his annual report says that the amount expended during the year was \$589,354. The new trees planted number 2,447, and the total number of trees is now 57,666, giving 180 miles of shaded streets. He recommends that the Baltimore and Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depots be removed to the southern part of the city near the river.

The report is that Commodore Baldwin is to have command of the European Station upon the retirement of Rear Admiral Nicholson.

CAPT. John Lee, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Stanton, has reported to Gen. Pope at Fort Leavenworth for duty on a board to purchase horses.

PAYMASTER Chas. J. Sprague, U. S. A., expects to leave New York in a few days for San Francisco to report to Gen. Schofield for duty.

LIEUT. Colonel P. T. Swaine, commanding the 15th U. S. Infantry, with members of his staff and the families of the officers, together with the regimental band, passed through Yankton Nov. 15, for Fort Randall, the regimental headquarters.

Mrs. E. K. Hart, mother of Major V. K. Hart, 5th U. S. Cavalry, died at Keokuk, Iowa, November 15, in the 73d year of her age. The deceased lady had suffered for eight years with paralysis. Mrs. Hart was the sister of the late Gov. O. P. Morton, of Indiana. She was a worthy member of the Methodist church, and a most estimable lady. One son and five daughters remain to mourn her loss—Major Hart, Mrs. Collins, of Keokuk; Mrs. Dr. Wood, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Hon. Wm. H. Claggett, of Salt Lake City, and Miss Emma Hart, for many years the constant and devoted watcher over her afflicted mother.

CAPTAIN H. C. Cushing, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Nov. 25, from a brief absence.

CAPT. J. C. Post, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has temporarily located in New York city to take charge of the works under the direction of Gen. Gillmore, during the absence of that officer.

TRANSFERS in the 2d U. S. Artillery, ordered this week, take 1st Lieut. H. A. Reed from Fort McHenry to Fort Leavenworth; Lieut. W. P. Vose, from Fort Leavenworth to Fort McHenry, and Lieut. E. St. J. Greble from Washington barracks to Fort Leavenworth.

GEN. J. P. Hawkins, U. S. A., left New York this week to spend Thanksgiving with friends.

LIEUT. A. M. Henry, 31 Infantry, recently arrived in the East from Montana, leaves the service on Wednesday next, Nov. 29, to engage in civil pursuits.

The survivors of Morgan's raiders, to the number of 300, met recently at Lexington, Ky., in a hall decorated on the outside with the Stars and Stripes, and on the inside with the stars and bars, and formed an organization which is to hold annual reunions.

FRANK Wolford, who has just been elected to Congress from Kentucky, will be remembered by many old soldiers of the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland as the famous commander of "Wolford's Cavalry," a Union regiment that played quite a prominent part in the early days of the War of the Rebellion. Col. Wolford was elected as a Democrat.

The night after his arrival in London from Egypt, Sir Garnet Wolseley, though he had just completed a journey of 3,000 miles, was obliged to travel 630 miles to Balmoral and back to pay his respects to the Queen, and for that visit, which lasted but two hours, he was obliged to leave Lady Wolseley, from whom he had been separated for months, and to break numerous engagements, including one to dine with the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The correspondence which follows explains the circumstances which have compelled Rear-Admiral J. Blakeley Creighton to avail himself of the law authorizing his retirement upon his own application. Admiral Creighton was ordered on the 17th of November to hold himself in readiness for sea service:

MONROETOWN, N. J., Nov. 17, 1892.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I respectfully request that I may be placed upon the "retired list of the U. S. Navy."

In making this application I am governed entirely by the failing health of my wife, whose increasing ill health makes it impossible for me to be absent from her.

Very respectfully, etc.,

J. BLAKELEY CREIGHTON, Rear-Admiral U. S. N.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 21, 1892.

Rear Admiral J. Blakeley Creighton on the 10th of February, 1878, then a Commodore in the Navy, became entitled to be retired from active service under the provisions of section 1443 of the Revised Statutes, having been in the service forty years. On the 9th of May, 1882, he was examined for promotion and found physically, mentally, morally, and professionally qualified to perform all his duties while at sea and on shore, and was recommended for promotion, and on the 11th day of May, 1882, he was promoted to his present grade of Rear-Admiral. On the 16th of November, 1892, he was ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service. On the 17th of said November he applied to be placed on the retired list, giving as a reason the failing health of his wife, whose increasing ill health makes it impossible for him to be absent from her.

The application of Rear-Admiral Creighton is approved, and he will be retired from active service and placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy, under the provisions of section 1443 of the Revised Statutes.

CHAS. A. ARTHUR.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Nov. 23, 1892: Army.—Maj. J. H. Bill and wife, Medical Department; Col. Z. B. Tower, engineer; Lieut. B. Eldridge, 10th Inf.; Maj. G. G. Hunt, 1st Cavalry; Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Marsteller, 24th Infantry. Navy.—Asst. Engineer J.

H. Baker; Lieut. Uriel Sebree; Passed Asst. Surgeon C. W. Deane.

Asst. Surgeon Robert J. Gibson, U. S. A., registered at the Adjutant-General's Office and the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., on the 23d inst.

Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Jr., the son of Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, is to be married on the 2d of December to Miss Cornelia Georgiana Sutton, at the Collegiate Church, 5th avenue and 29th street, New York.

Dr. J. H. McLean, the inventor of a system of guns, has been elected to the present Congress to fill a vacancy, and also to the next Congress, his election to the last being contested.

Tax suggestions in regard to the mode of celebration at the Newburg Centennial include recommendations that part of the old camping ground be purchased by the United States and attached to West Point; that the military display be under the direction of the commandant at West Point; that Governors of States be invited to attend, and that the Governors of the 13 original States be specially requested to attend, each with 100 troops in Continental uniform; that the orders of the Cincinnati and Freemasons be asked to take a leading part in the dedication of the Temple; and that the civic display be under the charge of a citizens' committee and the Washington Headquarters Trustees, etc.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death, Nov. 20, from pleurisy, of Prof. Henry Draper, of New York, one of our most eminent men of science, was sudden and unexpected, as but a few weeks ago he returned from an expedition to the far West with Generals R. B. Marcy and W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., apparently in perfect health. Professor Draper was well known to many of our Army officers, whom he had met in his frequent excursions to the West, for he added an ardent love of field sports to his other accomplishments. Few men have succeeded so well in so many lines of life. As the possessor of an ample fortune, and the executor of a large estate, he was known to many as a capable business man. To his pupils he presented himself as a most capable instructor, and to scientific men the world over he was known as a most ardent and successful investigator. He was a man wholly free from affectations, and will be remembered by all with whom he came in contact for his charming personal qualities, not less than for those attainments which have made his death, at a comparatively early age, a loss to the scientific world. He was a son of Prof. John W. Draper, the author of a History of the Civil War among other works. General Whipple was a pall-bearer at the funeral, which took place Nov. 23.

BREVET COLONEL MILTON COGSWELL, Major U. S. Army, retired, died suddenly of apoplexy November 20, at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., of which institution he was the deputy governor. Colonel Cogswell belonged to the old school of officers. Born in Indiana, he was appointed from that State to the Military Academy in 1845, was graduated July 1, 1849, promoted to brevet 2d lieutenant 4th Infantry, as of that date, and to 2d lieutenant, 8th Infantry, August 4, 1849. He served on frontier duty until 1851, when he was assigned to duty at West Point as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, where he remained until 1856, having in the meantime been made a 1st lieutenant August 15, 1855. When the war broke out Colonel Cogswell went into active service with his regiment, and May 13, 1861, was promoted to the rank of captain. In July, 1861, he was made colonel of the 42d New York Volunteers, and at the battle of Ball's Bluff was captured by the Confederates and confined in Libby prison until exchanged. For gallant and meritorious services at the time of his capture, he was brevetted major. He resigned his volunteer commission April 8, 1863, and was placed in command of his former regiment, the 8th Infantry. In the last Richmond campaign Colonel Cogswell served as provost marshal general of the 9th Army Corps, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel on July 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg. He was promoted major October 8, 1864, and was brevetted colonel in 1865 for gallant and meritorious services during the Civil War. At the close of the war he was assigned to garrison duty at Baltimore, and afterwards served as acting judge advocate of the Department of North Carolina. He also served as assistant commissioner of musters and assistant commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in the same State. In 1868 he was made Provisional Mayor of Charleston from March to July, and was placed in charge of civil affairs at Summerville, S. C., the same year. He afterwards performed various duties in the South and on the Western frontier until September 26, 1871, when he was retired from active service on account of disability contracted in the line of duty. He served for some years as Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home, and was relieved June 1, 1881, but afterwards, in April, 1882, recalled to the position, which he held at the time of his death.

Col. Cogswell appeared perfectly well on Sunday last, and he spent the evening of that day at Gen. Drum's house. About 5 o'clock Monday morning he got up and took a few whiffs at his pipe, and went back to bed again a little before 6. Mrs. C. noticed that her husband was breathing hard, and she tried to arouse him, but finding she could not she sent for Doctor De Witt, but before the doctor arrived the Colonel had died. As a little matter of history it may be interesting to state that Cogswell was one of the Union officers who, in the winter of '61 and '62, was selected by the Confederate government as a hostage and kept for some time in close confinement, first at Libby Prison and afterwards at Charleston. The Confederates threatened to hang

Cogswell, Gen. O. B. Wilcox, and others who had drawn the black bean, if any harm came to the privateers captured by us and threatened with death as pirates. Our officers were placed in prison at Charleston in a building that was within the range of our guns on Morris Island.

Col. Cogswell married in 1861 Miss Susie Lane, daughter of Mr. Lane, so long the President of the Fulton Bank, and a very superior woman. They have one daughter just grown. Col. C. had \$15,000 insurance on his life, besides his insurance in the Army Mutual Aid Association. The deceased officer, never much of a society man, was always a great reader, and had an unusual store of useful information which, however, he had a greater facility for acquiring than for imparting to others. He was always a good duty officer, and a pleasant companion. The interment took place at the Rock Creek Church Cemetery, a beautiful spot very near the Soldiers' Home, Washington. The funeral was attended on Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m. by many officers of the Army and Navy and their families. There was no military display further than the soldier inmates of the Home, formed in line and followed the remains to the place of interment. The services were performed at the home and grave by Rev. Mr. Buck of Washington. Six soldiers bore the remains to and from the hearse. Six men of the class of 49, of which the deceased was a member, acted as pall-bearers. Gens. Parke, McKeever, Bonét, and Baird, Col. Du Barry and Gen. B. Robertson, also the three Commissioners of the Home, Gens. Crane, Macfeely, and Drum. Among those occupying the long line of carriages were noticed, besides the pall-bearers, Gen. Tidball, Col. Scott, of the War Records' Office, Gen. Brown, retired, Col. Perry, Col. Chandler, Lieut. Caszari, Major Bates, retired, Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Major D. L. Huntington, of the Medical Department, and Rear-Admiral Almy and Midshipman Almy, U. S. N.

In G. O. No. 8, Corps of Engineers, the Brigadier General commanding recounts the distinguished services of Colonel Williamson in surveys in the Pacific Division 1848-53; in charge Pacific Railroad surveys 1853-6; on the staff of the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, 1858-61 and 1863-65; during the late Civil War on the lower Potomac; in North Carolina as Chief Topographical Engineer, and in the capture of New Berne and Fort Macon, and the construction of the defenses of New Berne; in the Maryland campaign, Army of the Potomac, and as Chief Topographical Engineer Army of the Potomac; also as Light House Engineer of the 12th and the 13th District; as Superintendent of Fortification Surveys, Pacific Coast; as the improvement of San Francisco Harbor and the Willamette River, Oregon, and as a member of the Board of Engineers of the Pacific Coast 1866-69, and from 1876 until his retirement in 1882. General Wright says in conclusion: Colonel Williamson received the brevet of Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in action at New Berne, N. C., and of Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Fort Macon, N. C. He was retired from active service on account of ill health on the 23d of June, 1882. He was the author of a most valuable and elaborate work upon the use of the barometer upon surveys and reconnoissances. Colonel Williamson was a man of rare scientific attainments, an earnest worker, with a keen, analytical mind. Beloved by his brother officers, honest, brave, and true in war and peace, conscientious and just in every relation of life, his loss will be lamented, not only by his comrades in the Corps of Engineers, but by the many friends by whom he was surrounded. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the officers of the Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The funeral of Lieut. Colonel R. S. Williamson, U. S. A., whose death, etc., we announced last week, took place from the Masonic Temple, San Francisco, November 12. It took place under the auspices of Oriental Lodge No. 144, F and A. M., and California Commandery, Knights Templar No. 1. The remains were placed in uniform in a handsome casket, and floral offerings were plentiful and appropriate. The pall-bearers were selected, two from the Army, two from the Lodge, two from the Commandery, and two from the Pioneers. The remains were accompanied to the cemetery by many friends, and after the usual Masonic burial service, were deposited temporarily in the vault, to be finally buried in the lot of Mr. Reid.

CAPT. DOUGLAS RISLEY, U. S. Army, retired, an officer of gallant service during the rebellion, died at Brunswick, Me., Nov. 18. He entered the service April 9, 1861, as sergeant of Company C, 9th Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged the following July. Appointed captain 9th Indiana on Sept. 5, 1861, and was mustered out May 30, 1863. Nov. 27, 1863, he was appointed captain of the 9th U. S. colored troops, and was mustered out May 15, 1865. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 42d U. S. Infantry; was placed on the unassigned list April 22, 1869, and retired with rank of captain Dec. 31, 1870, on account of wounds received in the line of duty.

GEN. JAMES D. FESSENDEN, United States Register in Bankruptcy at Portland, Me., a son of the late Senator Fessenden, dropped dead on the street Nov. 18. He served during the war as colonel and A. A. D. C. and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was a brother of Gen. Francis D. Fessenden, U. S. A.

MAJOR JOHN D. SIMPSON, editor and proprietor of the Madison Star, died very suddenly of congestion of the

brain. Major Simpson served with distinction in the 174th Indiana Infantry during the war, was afterward a member of the State Legislature, and was among the most prominent of Indiana editors.

Dr. Richard W. Jefferay, one of the most prominent physicians in Virginia, and widely known, died in Petersburg, Nov. 18th, suddenly, of a congestive chill. He was 62 years of age, and previous to the war was a Surgeon in the United States Navy having entered the Navy in 1839, and been dismissed Sept. 28, 1861.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. V. W. asks: 1. When will the Congressmen elected at our last election go into session? 2. Will the Congressmen that were elected last election have charge of the next Naval bill? 3. Please tell me where the following gulfs and inlets are: 1st, Gulf of Cutch; 2d, Gulf of Naphia, and 3d, Chesterfield Inlet? Answer.—1. In December next the new Congress should be called into extra session by the President. Their term begins March 4, 1883. 2. The next Naval Appropriation bill will come before the present Congress. 3. The Gulf of Cutch lies just south of the mouth of the Indus, Western Hindoostan, lat. 23 deg. 30 min. N., long. 70 deg. E. It is part of the Indian Ocean. The Gulf of Naphia is an inlet of the Egean Sea, Greece, between two E. arms of the Morea, lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N., long. 23 deg. E. Chesterfield Inlet runs N. from Hudson's Bay, entrance lat. 63 deg. 30 min. N., long. 99 deg. 49 min. W.

C. A. G. asks: 1. What will be about the average size of the largest steel cruiser the Government is about to build? 2. What kind of a gun is the *Manitowah* to be armed with? Smooth-bore or rifled gun? Answer.—1. Only two steel cruisers have been thus far authorized to be constructed. One of not less than 5,000 nor more than 6,000 tons displacement. One of not less than 4,300 nor more than 4,700 tons displacement. The first is to be adapted to carry an armament of not more than 4 B. L. rifled cannon, of not less than 8 in. calibre, or 2 of 10, and not more than 2 B. L. cannon of not less than 6 in. calibre. The second 4 B. L. cannon of not less than 8, or 2 of 10 in. calibre, and not more than 15 of not less than 6 in. calibre. 2. The *Manitowah* has now only 2 heavy 12 pound howitzers on board. She will, when finished, be armed with either 4 10½ or 19 in. breech-loading rifles.

READER asks: Where can I obtain information in regard to the Engineer Corps, method of application, etc.? Answer.—Presuming you refer to the Battalion of Engineers, write to the "Adjutant, Battalion of Engineers, Willet's Point, Whitestone, N. Y."

A. D. asks: Where should the adjutant stand when a battalion is on dress parade and the band is trotting the line? Answer.—On the right on a line with the front rank.

O. N. G. T. asks: 1. Firing with fixed ammunition or blank cartridge, Art. Tactics (Page 54, No. 146), says the third motion is omitted, and the fourth becomes the third. I have been giving the fourth as last motion, omitting the third. Am I right? 2d. At command, backward march (Page 68, No. 176), do all the numbers face to rear by right about? 3. At command action rear (Page 70, No. 180), do Nos. 1, 3, and 4, take implements at command rear, or do they seize the spokes of their respective wheels as in action front? 4. To change spare wheel, with left wheel (Page 80, No. 208), does gunner take trial, or spare hand-spoke, to raise axle? 5. To mount piece (Page 83, No. 211), which side of piece does gunner put hand spoke under from, and at which side of piece does he stand at command heave? Answer.—1. Yes. 2. To the right about. 3. As soon as the trail is on the ground. Nos. 1, 3 or 4 take their implements as prescribed on page 69 (par. 177), for action front. 4. He takes the trail hand-spoke. 5. He passes it under from the left, and to do this he must, of course, be standing on the left.

How asks: Does the 1st Lieutenant assume command immediately upon the serious illness of the captain, without waiting orders from Battalion Headquarters, and if so is the official signature thus: "J. B. Jones, 1st Lieutenant, Co. A, U. S. A., Commanding Company?" Answer.—When a company commander is prevented from taking charge of his command the substitute officer of the company next in rank is notified and assumes command without further orders from superior headquarters. Of course an officer in command of a company affixes a statement of this fact to his signature when writing on business connected with such company.

IGNORAMUS asks: Where he can obtain, for a reasonable price Hayne's great speech in Congress, and Webster's reply thereto? Answer.—Leggat Bros., 81 Chambers street, N. Y. City, have Webster and Hayne's speeches, bound in cloth, price \$1.50.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: 1st. Will you inform me if there are any late works published on U. S. Infantry Tactics going more into detail than Upton's (with exception of Regan's "Guard Mounting," etc.) or to be published. I should think a volume comprising your answers to correspondents would be a valuable help to officers of the militia and those interested in tactical studies. 2d. Can back numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be obtained, and are they published in yearly volumes? 3d. In relieving guard Upton says: "The corporal (of the new guard) marches on the left and near the rear file, in order to observe the march, . . . and the corporal of the old guard on the right of leading file," etc. A Regular Army officer informed me that this was an error in Upton and that the Regular Army practice differed; that the two corporals marched on the right and left of leading file. Is Upton wrong or the officer? and what is the Army practice generally? 4. What is the regulation for carrying blankets and overcoats, should the blanket be rolled on top of knapsacks and coat folded flat, or coat rolled and blanket folded on outside of knapsack? Answer.—1st. There is a little work on Upton's Tactics published by Lieut. H. T. Reed, U. S. A., which may be of service in this matter to you. It is published by A. W. Reed and Co., Baltimore. 2d. We can supply some back numbers of the JOURNAL. The volumes are bound in yearly sets. 3d. In the Regular Army the corporal is generally march on the left and right of the leading files. 4. The overcoat is rolled and the blanket folded flat.

Improved in Cavalry Equipment.—Capt. John A. Kress, U. S. A., Chief Ordnance Officer on the staff of Gen. Angur, in a recent report says: "A better carbine stock, or boot, is greatly needed. Capt. Smith, of the 10th Cavalry, recently proposed a long leather case, covering all the carbine, except part of the butt stock, to be fastened to the saddle and carried under the trooper's left leg. One grave objection to his arrangement is that when the man dismounts he leaves his carbine attached to the horse, it does not come off at the same time he does; again, it would be difficult to keep the various weights attached to the saddle properly distributed so as to counterbalance the carbine. The best arrangement I have seen for the above purpose was one proposed by Capt. E. Hunter, 1st Cavalry, in November, or December, 1881, which I reported in detail to the Chief of Ordnance, and tried practically; it consisted of a boot, or rectangular leather pocket, on the right side of the pommel, in front of the right leg, into which the butt of the carbine, or rifle, was placed without detaching it from the carbine sling and swivel; a leather flap, on the left side of the pommel, contained 100 cartridges, and counterbalanced the weight of the rifle; the test of field service might develop a tendency to cause sore withers by this arrangement, but I do not think it would, except on horses with very high withers. I am informed that Capt. Hunter's plan has been used by the British troops in India satisfactorily for several years."

Owing to the dangerous character of various kinds of mineral oils the British Admiralty have ordered their discontinuance for illuminating purposes on board men-of-war.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 128, H. Q. A., Nov. 14, 1882.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information of the Army:

The "revolver" prescribed by G. O. 56, c. s., from the War Department, as part of the equipment of company sergeants, and the revolver and sabre for cavalry (and mounted batteries of artillery), will be worn on a separate black leather belt, with a buckle and an attachment for carrying revolver cartridges. The loop cartridge belt will be used only for carrying cartridges, and will not be weighted with revolver or sabre.

The belt of black leather alluded to above is now being prepared by the Ordnance Department.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 129, H. Q. A., Nov. 18, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2745 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2745. Each "service," "service-in-war," and "campaign" chevron will conform in color to the facings of the arm of the service in which the soldier served when earning the right to wear it.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 130, H. Q. A., Nov. 20, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 222 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

222. Whenever a soldier deserts the service, prompt investigation shall be made by a board of survey to ascertain what articles of government property have been lost or abstracted by him, and the money value thereof shall be charged against him on the next muster roll, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The proceedings of this board will contain a list of articles, and their value, for which the deserter is responsible, and a copy thereof will be forwarded with the muster rolls on which the articles are charged. A copy of so much of the proceedings of the board as relates to the property charged on any muster roll will accompany the return to which the property pertains.

The board will also inquire minutely into the circumstances attendant upon such desertions, and especially into the causes which induced them, making special reports for each individual case, separate from its proceedings on property, which will be transmitted to department headquarters through intermediate channels.

Department commanders will carefully consider the special reports made under the foregoing regulations, and on or about the 1st of September of each year forward to the Adjutant General of the Army a report on the subject of the desertions which have occurred within the limits of their commands during the year, with an expression of their views as to the causes, general or special, which have induced these crimes, and the measures best calculated to abate them.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 131, H. Q. A., Nov. 21, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War G. O. 86, c. s., from A. G. O., are amended to read as follows:

No officer of the Army shall issue orders to himself or to a subordinate requiring travel beyond the limits of his command creating a claim for mileage. All orders creating such claims shall contain a certification that the travel directed is necessary for the public service.

Officers of the staff departments who do not report for orders to the general commanding the division or department in which they are serving will make application through military channels, to be submitted to the Secretary of War, for orders directing travel on public business. When the exigencies of the occasion clearly require it, authority may be solicited by telegraph for the necessary journey.

This order will not relate to officers of the Corps of Engineers so far as travel within their respective districts on business connected with the civil works under their charge is concerned.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 12, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 16, 1882.

Publishes decision that "the full ration of flour should be turned into the post bakery, and any flour used in the company kitchen must be purchased from the company fund, as are vegetables and other articles of food not issued to the company by the Subsistence Department," heretofore announced in the JOURNAL.

G. O. 13, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 17, 1882.

Publishes views of Gen. Sherman in regard to the allowance of ammunition for carbine and pistol to be used in the system of mounted practice. (Given in JOURNAL of Nov. 18, p. 352.)

G. O. 15, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Nov. 10, 1882.

The President of the United States has, by Executive Order, dated Oct. 21, 1882, declared the island known as Red Rock or Molate Island, situated in the Bay of San Francisco, near its junction with the Bay of San Pablo, a military reservation, for the defence of the U. S. Arsenal at Benicia, and the Navy-yard at Mare Island.

The island was surveyed in 1867, and contains an area of 7.52 acres in Section 17, Township 1 North, Range 5, West Mount Diablo Meridian, Cal.

All citizens, and all other persons not acting under the orders of the Senior Engineer Officer on the Pacific Coast, are hereby prohibited from occupying or using the same, or any portion thereof.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Oct. 25, 1882.

Publishes extracts taken from the reports of target practice of companies serving in this Department for September, 1882.

G. O. 25, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Nov. 10, 1882.

Every commander of a body of troops arriving within the limits of this Department, will report by telegraph to Department Headquarters the strength of his command, its route of travel, destination, and probable time of arrival there; if charged with any particular duty he will, at the same time, make a full report of the orders under which he is acting, and, as soon as possible after the completion of the duty, a detailed report of his action by mail.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Terry:

SAMUEL BRECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 46, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Nov. 10, 1882.

The following scores made by companies serving in this

Division, in competition for the Nevada Trophy, have been received:

	—Per cent. at—	Aggre-
	200 yds.	gate per
Co. B, 21st Inf., Fort Townsend, W. T.	88.21	86.63
Troop G, 1st Cav., Ft. McDermitt, Nev.	85.92	84.88
Batt. C, 1st Art., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	82.18	78.55
		80.37

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 51, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 14, 1882

Invites the attention of post and company commanders to the provisions of G. O. 100, c. s., Hdqrs. of the Army, changing the mode of supplying enlisted men with tobacco.

In accordance with these provisions, no charges for tobacco will be made upon the muster and pay rolls, except in the cases of deferred payments.

By command of Major-Gen. Pope:

E. R. PLATT, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Brig.-Gen. H. S. Mackenzie, Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 234, Nov. 17, D. M.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to make the quarterly inspection of accounts of disbursing officers stationed at the following places: Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Picatinny Powder Depot, N. J.; Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me.; New London, Conn.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Newport, R. I.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Boston, Mass.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Portland, Me.; Fort Preble, Me.; National Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Albany, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; Willet's Point, N. Y.; David's Island, N. Y.; Oswego, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; and Grand Rapids, Mich. (S. O. 75, Nov. 21, D. M.)

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Portland, Bath, and Fort Popham, Me., on official business (S. O. 213, Nov. 21, D. E.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major George B. Dandy, Q. M., Depot Q. M., St. Louis, Mo., will proceed to Quincy, Ill., and make an inspection of the National Cemetery at that point (S. O. 231, Nov. 13, D. M.)

Supt. James Murphy is relieved from duty in charge of the National Cemetery at City Point, Va., and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. Thomas D. Godman, who will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and assume charge of the Cave Hill National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. David L. Schively, who will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. George A. Diehl. Supt. Diehl upon being relieved will proceed to City Point, Va., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place (Q. M. Gen.'s Office, Nov. 20, W. D.)

Major T. J. Eckerson, President G. C.-M. at Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 28 (S. O. 214, Nov. 22, D. E.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect on or about Nov. 25, is granted Major John P. Hawkins, C. S. (S. O., Nov. 21, W. D.)

Com'y Sergt. John Lutz, on duty at Fort Colville, Wash. Ty., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty (S. O., Nov. 22, W. D.)

Com'y Sergt. Rochus Scholgen, on duty at Pena Colorado, Tex., is relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to Fort Stockton, Tex., for duty (S. O., Nov. 22, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. C. C. Goddard, having reported at Fort Lyon, Colo., will return to his station at Fort Riley, Kan. (S. O. 231, Nov. 13, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. Newton M. Wade is assigned to duty at Fort A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 120, Nov. 15, D. P.)

Asst. Surg. L. M. Maus will accompany, as medical officer, three companies of the 15th Inf., now at Fort Lewis, Colo., to their destination—Fort Abraham Lincoln and Stevenson, D. T. After the performance of this duty, Asst. Surg. Maus will return to his station (S. O. 234, Nov. 17, D. M.)

Surg. Ely McClellan, member G. C.-M. at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Nov. 21 (S. O. 209, Nov. 16, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. Daniel Weisel, member G. C.-M. at Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 28 (S. O. 214, Nov. 22, D. E.)

Hosp. Steward August Gecks was discharged the service at Washington, D. C., on Surgeon's certificate of disability, Nov. 13, 1882.

Hosp. Steward Walter Leslie was discharged the service at Fort Thomas, A. T., Oct. 30, 1882, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Hosp. Steward W. E. Du Bos has been dishonorably discharged at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., for improperly making away with hospital stimulants (G. C.-M. O. 155, Nov. 11, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward Wm. Bock is relieved from duty at the Recruiting Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty., for duty (Order 102, Nov. 21, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Hosp. Steward Wm. Dail, late private, Batt. B, 2d Art., will proceed from Washington Barracks, D. C., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty., for assignment to duty (S. O., Nov. 22, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of the Pacific to date Nov. 7, 1882, to enable him to comply with par. 8, S. O. 242, c. s., Hdqrs. of the Army (S. O. 176, Nov. 6, M. D. P.)

Major Henry Clayton, Paymaster, will return to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 214, Nov. 22, D. E.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. James C. Post will proceed to N. Y. City and relieve Lieut.-Col. Quincy A. Gillmore, temporarily, of the charge of the works now under his direction (S. O., Nov. 21, W. D.)

Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, in addition to his present duties, will report to Major Garrett J. Lydecker as his assistant in the duties pertaining to the Washington Aqueduct (S. O., Nov. 22, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—To enable him to comply with par. 6, S. O. 259, Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1882, 1st Lieut. Ira MacNutt is relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Dept. of the South (G. O. 12, Nov. 18, D. S.)

Ord. Sergt. James L. Conklin will be relieved from duty at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and proceed to Fort Popham, Me., for duty (S. O., Nov. 17, W. D.)

The C. O. of Fort Preble will send a suitable non-commissioned officer to Fort Popham, Me., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Dennis Kelly, who, on being relieved, will proceed at once to Fort Preble and report to the post commander (S. O. 211, Nov. 18, D. E.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—The special river station of this service at Lexington, Mo., is temporarily discontinued.

Gen. Hazen, U. S. A., writes to the *Daily Alta* as follows: "In your issue of the 22d ult. you say, speaking of the late successful warnings given by the War Department against dangerous cyclones on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts: 'We on the Pacific, while patting the officials on the back, desire to repeat our appeals for a central station and service of a like kind on the Pacific seaboard.' I sympathize with the desire and I have done all in my power to convince Congress of the necessity for two indication officers on the Pacific Coast. Bills are now pending in both Houses of Congress providing for a permanent organization of the corps, which will give the facilities desired by you and me for your coast. It was my hope that a bill would pass at the last session of Congress, but for some reason it did not. Much depends on your delegation from the Pacific Coast. It is hoped that next winter, though the short session, will see the bill a law."

The following changes will be made: 1st Class Pvt. Fred. W. Fickett, from Sitka, Alaska Ty., to Fort St. Michael's, Alaska Ty., to relieve Sergt. Albert P. Leavitt, who will proceed to Sitka, Alaska Ty. 2d Class Pvt. Robert A. Robinson, from Washington, D. C., to Boston, Mass. (S. O., Nov. 18, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Wm. D. Wright is appointed to act as inspector on certain ordnance stores on hand at Fort Myer, Va. (S. O., Nov. 18, W. D.)

Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, has issued the following General Order: "The Chief Signal Officer invites attention to the conduct of Sergt. Michael McGauran, of this corps, at Pensacola, Fla., during the past season, when yellow fever visited that city. In the face of an epidemic which unnerves the bravest men, Sergt. McGauran attended promptly and quietly to his station duties, asked neither favors, change, additional help, nor relief, but maintained an unbroken series of observations which are of great value in the study of the development and progress of the epidemic. His faithfulness under these trying circumstances entitles him to public commendation."

The telegraphic instructions of Nov. 21, 1882, from War Dept., for the movement of the following named enlisted men are confirmed, as follows: 1st Class Pvt. Harry Clifford, from Dayton, Wash. Ty., to Spokane Falls, Wash. Ty., to relieve Sergt. Denis Moore, who will proceed to Dayton, Wash. Ty., for duty (S. O., Nov. 22, W. D.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending November 18, 1882:

Troop D, 3d Cav., to Fort Grant, Ariz.
Hdqs 4th Cav., to Fort Bayard, N. M.
Troops C and K, 8th Cav., to San Antonio, Tex.
Co. A, 2d Inf., to Fort Spokane, Wash. T.
Co. G, 16th Inf., to San Antonio, Tex.
Co. A, 17th Inf., to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota.
Co. B, 17th Inf., to Fort Yates, Dakota.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

1st Lieut. P. S. Bonus, having reported at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific in joining his regiment, is authorized to delay five days en route (S. O. 177, Nov. 7, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. Otto L. Hein, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 14 (S. O. 183, Nov. 11, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, now on leave of absence at Newark, Ohio, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report by letter to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, Jefferson Bks, Mo., for assignment to the charge of the rendezvous for the mounted service in that city (S. O., Nov. 18, W. D.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Orders No. 86, Hdqrs 2d U. S. Cavalry, Fort Custer, M. T., Nov. 7, 1882.—With deep sorrow the Regimental Commander announces the death of 2d Lieut. A. J. Griffiths, 2d Cav., accidentally killed yesterday while on detached service from this post. Lieut. Griffiths graduated at the Military Academy in June, 1881, and joined his regiment little more than one year ago. During his short service, he, by the conscientious, prompt and cheerful discharge of all military duties, gave evidence of sterling worth as an officer, and by his kind and amiable disposition won the regard and love of all with whom he was associated. His habits were unexceptionable and his personal conduct beyond reproach. As a mark of respect, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and the guidon of Troop M, 2d Cav., will be draped for the same period.—By order of Col. John P. Hatch, Commanding the Regiment: CHAS. F. ROX, 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 2d Cav.

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

G. O. 5, Hdqrs 3d Cavalry, Whipple Bks, Prescott, A. T., Nov. 14, 1882.—Having been promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Cavalry to the Colonelcy of the 4th Cavalry, I hereby relinquish command of the 3d. And, in severing this connection, allow me to say to the officers and enlisted men of the 3d, that I hope it will continue to maintain the sobriquet it received whilst serving in the Department of the Platte against hostile Sioux, in the '76 Campaign—that of "The Fighting Third."—W. B. ROYALL, Colonel 4th Cavalry.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. William B. Royall.

Capt. H. W. Lawton will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and make an inspection of the saw mill at that post. On completion of this duty Capt. Lawton will return to Santa Fe (S. O. 146, Nov. 12, D. N. M.)

Capt. John Lee, Fort Stanton, N. M., is detailed as a member of a Board for the purchase of horses, and will proceed, at once, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty (S. O. 148, Nov. 14, D. N. M.)

The telegraphic order of Nov. 14, directing Capt. John Lee to report in person at Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri for duty in connection with the purchase of cavalry horses, is confirmed (S. O. 233, Nov. 15, D. M.)

1st Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, Fort Wingate, N. M., having been subpoenaed as a witness before the G. C.-M. in session at Fort Stanton, N. M., will proceed to that post and report to the Judge-Advocate of the court, returning to Fort Wingate upon being discharged from attendance on the court (S. O. 149, Nov. 16, D. N. M.)

The C. O. Fort Cummings, N. M., was, Nov. 14, directed to send Lieut. W. M. Dickinson to Santa Fe to conduct recruits (S. O. 149, Nov. 16, D. N. M.)

Change of Station.—The Hdqrs of the 4th Cav. are transferred from Santa Fe, N. M., to Fort Bayard, N. M., to which point the regimental staff will proceed. The regimental band will be sent to that point when relieved at its present station by the arrival of other troops (S. O. 233, Nov. 15, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard N. M., one month (S. O. 231, Nov. 13, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Major Edwin V. Sumner, president; Capt. John M. Hamilton, John B. Babcock, 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, Henry J. Goldman, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Watta, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., Nov. 24 (S. O. 121, Nov. 18, D. P.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

The C. O. Fort Yates, D. T., will send, without delay, Corp. Albert Mueller, Troop D, 2d Class Hospital Steward, to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 187, Nov. 11, D. D.)

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private John Hackett, Troop G (S. O. 232, Nov. 14, D. M.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause sixty recruits to be forwarded to San Antonio, Tex., for the 8th Cav. (S. O., Nov. 21, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The journey from Caldwell, Kas., to Fort Riley, Kas., performed by 1st Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, returning to his station after the completion of the duty assigned him in par. 1. of Orders 136, Fort Riley, Kas., is confirmed (S. O. 231, Nov. 13, D. M.)

1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Regt. Adjt., is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 234, Nov. 17, D. M.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Major Alanson M. Randol, president; Capt. Tully McCrea, E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Lieut. F. C. Nichols and J. M. K. Davis, Adjt., members, G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 14 (S. O. 183, Nov. 11, D. Cal.)

Capt. Thomas Ward is assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General Dept. of East, and announced accordingly (G. O. 19, Nov. 18, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Nov. 21 (S. O. 209, Nov. 16, D. E.)

Furlough for two months, to take effect from the date of his re-enlistment, is granted Private John Hannin, Bat. E (S. O. 112, Nov. 20, D. S.)

Transfers.—The following transfers in the 2d Art. are announced: 1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, from Bat. L to Light Bat. F, vice 1st Lieut. William P. Voss, from Light Bat. F to Bat. L; 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, from Bat. B to Light Bat. F, vice 2d Lieut. William T. Howard, from Light Bat. F to Bat. G (S. O., Nov. 21, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. G. A. DeRussy.

Lieut.-Col. Alex. Piper, president, G. C.-M. at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Nov. 21 (S. O. 209, Nov. 16, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. R. D. Potts, ten days (S. O. 112, Nov. 20, D. S.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel George W. Getty.

Capt. Frank G. Smith and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Phillips are detailed as members of the Board of Survey appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., by par. 1, S. O. 27, D. D. (S. O. 188, Nov. 13, D. D.)

Capt. Harry C. Cushing, Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, members, and 2d Lieut. W. Fish, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Nov. 21 (S. O. 209, Nov. 16, D. E.)

Major A. C. M. Pennington, now engaged in transferring the public property at Washington Bks for which he is responsible, will proceed, not later than Dec. 1, to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and assume command of that station (S. O. 75, Nov. 21, M. D. A.)

Capt. John Egan, 1st Lieut. Michael O'Brien, 2d Lieut. O. M. Linsak, Adelbert Cronkite, members, and 1st Lieut. Peter Henry, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 28 (S. O. 214, Nov. 22, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. C. L. Best, twenty days (S. O. 214, Nov. 22, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Light Bat. F will proceed to the "Battery," New York City, on Nov. 25, "Evacuation Day," and fire a salute to the National Flag in connection with certain observances of the day by the Old Guard Veteran Battalion (New York) commanded by Major G. W. McLean (S. O. 212, Nov. 20, D. E.)

1st Lieut. John M. Baldwin is announced as Acting Chief Ordnance Officer of the Dept. of South, and in charge of Department target practice, and will relieve Lieut. MacNutt (G. O. 12, Nov. 18, D. S.)

1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 28 (S. O. 214, Nov. 22, D. E.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Addis M. Henry has been accepted by the President, to take effect Nov. 29, 1882 (S. O., Nov. 20, W. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Capt. Edwin M. Coates, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., Nov. 24 (S. O. 121, Nov. 18, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Henry Seton is assigned to command a detachment of General S. rvice recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Nov. 25, for Fort Snelling, Minn. (Order 202, Nov. 21, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

During absence of Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., Ogden, Utah, on leave of absence, the C. O. Fort Douglas, Utah, will cause 1st Lieut. Charles G. Penney, 6th Inf., Post Q. M., to proceed to Ogden, at such times as may be necessary for the purpose of receipting bills of lading in Capt. McCauley's name for the public property passing on the various railroad lines (S. O. 120, Nov. 15, D. P.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

1st Lieut. A. B. Johnson is relieved from temporary duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, and will join his company, E, as it passes through St. Paul, Minn., on route to Fort Bridger, W. T., in the Dept. of Platte (S. O. 183, Nov. 13, D. D.)

Capt. J. M. J. Sanno and 1st Lieut. A. H. Jackson, Adjt., are relieved from duty as members of the Board of Survey appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., by par. 1, S. O. 27, D. D. (S. O. 188, Nov. 13, D. D.)

1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick will remain on duty at Fort Pembina, D. T., and await further orders (S. O. 190, Nov. 15, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, president; Capt. Egbert B. Savage, 1st Lieut. Charles M. Baily, Edward Lynch, Wallace Mott, members, and 1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Angel Island, Cal., Nov. 9 (S. O. 180, Nov. 7, D. Cal.)

Capt. Thomas Wilhelm is, at his own request, relieved from duty as Acting Judge-Advocate at Hdqrs. Dept. of Cal., and will proceed to the station of his company, Angel Island, Cal., for duty (S. O. 181, Nov. 8, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

The Detroit Tribune says: "Sergeant Albert H. Halliday, 10th Inf., was arrested Nov. 20 for desertion by patrolmen Whipple and Tuttle. Halliday has been in the service for 12 years and says his absence from duty was caused by intoxication. He seems to feel very badly about the matter and says that after getting drunk he felt ashamed to go back to Fort Wayne and ultimately went over to Windsor to get out of the way. Nov. 20, however, he resolved to return and came over to the American side with the intention of reporting at the fort."

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox.

1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell will proceed to the station of his company, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 178, Nov. 9, M. D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Change of Station.—Co. I will proceed on Nov. 12 from Fort Marcy, N. M., to Fort Pembina, Dakota (S. O. 145, Nov. 11, D. N. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Change of Station.—Co. A (Van Horn's) is relieved from duty at Fort Yates, D. T., and will proceed to and take station at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. Co. B (Greene's) is relieved from duty at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 189, Nov. 14, D. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

1st Lieut. J. A. Manley is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 234, Nov. 17, D. M.)

The C. O. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for two months to Corp. William E. Pfeiffer, Co. F (S. O. 231, Nov. 13, D. M.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Leave Extended.—Capt. G. H. Burton, extended one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific, and to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 179, Nov. 10, M. D. P.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum is assigned to command a detachment of General Service recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Nov. 25, for Santa Fe, N. M. (Order 202, Nov. 21, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. E. O. Ord, Jr., Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 126, Nov. 15, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

1st Lieut. W. L. Clarke is detailed as acting recruiting officer at Fort Bliss, Tex., vice 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, relieved (S. O. 145, Nov. 11, D. N. M.)

Par. 1, S. O. 145, Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles Hay as recruiting officer at Fort Bliss, Tex., and detailing 1st Lieut. W. L. Clarke in his stead, is approved (S. O. 203, Nov. 15, D. M.)

Capt. G. M. Randall will take charge of a detachment of recruits and military convicts, and conduct them, on Nov. 21, from David's Island, N. Y. H., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Order 201, Nov. 18, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. J. A. Drapary, Fort Union, N. M., one month, to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 231, Nov. 13, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

The C. O. of Fort Supply, I. T., will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Chief Musician Carl S. Guagl (S. O. 232, Nov. 14, D. M.)

General Courts-Martial.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 14. Detail: Five officers of the 1st Art., and one of the 1st Cav.

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Nov. 24. Detail: Six officers of the 5th Cav., and one of the 4th Inf.

At Angel Island, Cal., Nov. 9. Detail: Six officers of the 8th Inf.

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., Nov. 21. Detail: Four officers of the 4th Art.; one of the 3d Art.; one of the Med. Dept., and one of the 2d Art.

At Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 28. Detail: Five officers of the 4th Art.; one of the Q. M. Dept.; one of the Med. Dept., and one of the 5th Art.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—The C. O. of Fort Gibson, I. T., at that point on a quantity of damaged hay (S. O. 234, Nov. 17, D. M.)

Boards of Survey.—At the Subsistence Depot, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 13. Detail: Major George H. Weeks, Q. M.; Capt. G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper, and 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art. (S. O. 178, Nov. 9, M. D. P.)

Military Prisoners.—So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence, as relates to confinement, in the case of Private Henry Brown, Troop H, 10th Cav., is remitted (S. O. 122, Nov. 7, D. T.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private Thomas O'Connell, Co. G, 22d Inf., is remitted (S. O. 124, Nov. 10, D. T.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the cases of Privates E. Irwin, Co. H, 10th Inf., and Claude Bowen, Co. H, 12th Inf., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 106, Nov. 8, D. E.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: William Larter, Nov. 29; Cesar E. George, Nov. 23; Lester Allen, Nov. 25; John Patton and Clarence Ripley, Nov. 28, 1882 (S. O. 230, Nov. 11, D. M.)

In the case of Corp. Charles M. Clark, Troop E, 7th Cav., the unexecuted portion of his sentence is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 151, Nov. 2, D. D.)

In the cases of military convict Charles E. Ridenton, formerly unassigned recruit 3d Inf.; Edward Fuhrmann, for-

merly private Co. C, 3d Inf.; Robert Gordon, formerly musician Co. E, 17th Inf.; Charles Fisher, formerly private Co. G, 5th Inf.; Patrick Doyle, formerly private Co. H, 7th Inf., and Private James Conway, Co. K, 11th Inf., the unexecuted portion of their sentence of confinement is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 152, Nov. 7, D. D.)

The unexpired portion of the sentence awarded military convict Thomas Thorne, late trumpeter, Bat. I, 1st Art., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 45, Nov. 4, D. Columbia.)

The record of the G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Spokane, W. T., per Orders 169, D. Columbia, in the case of Corp. Henry Ford, Co. H, 2d Inf., having been received at Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia for supervision by the Department Commander, the proceedings in the case are hereby set aside for the reason that the evidence in connection with the statement of the accused is entirely insufficient to sustain the findings of the Court (G. C.-M. O. 47, Nov. 7, D. Columbia.)

In the cases of Privates George F. O'Neil and Thomas Brashears, Co. K, 5th Inf., the unexecuted portion of their sentence is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 154, Nov. 10, D. D.)

In the case of Private Timothy Sullivan, Troop I, 7th Cav., the unexecuted portion of his sentence is remitted, for good conduct (G. C.-M. O. 156, Nov. 13, D. D.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private Louis Dyer, Co. H, 19th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 125, Nov. 13, D. T.)

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentences, as relates to confinement, in the following cases, is remitted: Privates James Daly and Michael Herlihy, Co. E; Privates Charles H. Gould and Frank Grant, Co. H; Private Bernard Murray, Co. A, and Private Patrick Russell, Co. E, 22d Inf. (S. O. 125, Nov. 13, D. T.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private Francis Guthrie, Co. C, 12th Inf., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 111, Nov. 15, D. E.)

Engineer Battalion.—In Orders 10, of Nov. 9, Gen. H. L. Abbot announces the course of winter instruction at the Engineer School of Application, beginning Dec. 4. The course includes "Torpedo Service," Field Photography, Field Astronomy, Meteorology, Theoretical instruction for non-commissioned officers, etc. Taking the programme as a whole, the Engineer Battalion at Will's Point will find in it ample occupation for mind and body during the winter of 1882-83.

Open and Close Boxes.—How Executed.—The latest issue of cartridge boxes having no "flaps," par. 115, Upton's Tactics, "inspection of boxes," does not provide therefor, the paragraph having been prepared when cartridge boxes were in use with flaps. Two methods of executing the command "open boxes" having been submitted to the General of the Army, he decides the second of the two proposed methods the simplest, and therefore the one to be adopted, as follows: "Steady the piece with the left hand, opening the box with the right. Drop the right hand to the side (without regrasping the piece, but still steadying it with the left hand.)

"To close the box—close the box with the right hand. Regrasp the piece with the right hand, dropping the left hand by the side." (Letter A. G. O., Nov. 22, 1882, G. O. 20, D. E., Nov. 23.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Dakota.—Cos. A (Coolidge's) and C (Clifford's), 7th Infantry, arrived at St. Paul from Fort Pembina Nov. 17, en route for the Department of the Platte, and after a brief delay departed for Omaha at 8 o'clock. The battalion was under command of Lieut.-Col. H. L. Chipman, 7th Infantry. The battalion of the 15th Infantry en route to Fort Randall has been delayed several days at Running Water, waiting the arrival of the steamer General Terry, which has been chartered to transport the companies to the fort. It is understood that the General Terry has left Randall with one company of the 25th, and on reaching Running Water will take the companies of the 15th to their destination. The balance of the 25th, now garrisoned at Randall, will then leave for Fort Snelling.

Agent Armstrong, at the Crow Indian Agency, reports that that agency has been raided several times by Indians from across the border, supposed to be Piegiens. In answer to a request for protection, addressed to Gen. Terry, Maj. Lewis Merrill, in command of the troops guarding construction parties, N. P. R. R., headquarters at Camp Villard, has been ordered to proceed immediately to the Crow Agency and arrange with the agent some effective plan of operations to produce the desired result. In endorsing this order Gen. Sheridan calls attention to his previous recommendation, that the agent in charge of the Indians who make the raid should give timely notice of such raids to the military authorities, in order that the perpetrators may be punished.

The troops under Major Merrill's command at Camp Villard are Troops E, 2d Cavalry, and F, 7th Cavalry, and Co. D at Camp Villard, M. T.; C, 2d Cavalry, at Stillwater, M. T., and D, 2d Cavalry, Camp Breck, M. T.

A despatch from Yankton, D. T., says: "The Piegan Indians have raided the camp of the Crows, at Fort Custer, Montana. They stole the ponies. The Crows pursued. A battle ensued, and a number of both sides were wounded. Two Piegiens were killed."

Department of Arizona.—A recent letter to the Tombstone Epitaph concerning the Apaches says: "The Indians speak in terms of endearment of Col. Green and Maj. Randall, who were in charge of them years ago. They call Randall the mus-captain, say he is their brother, and want him to come back. Gen. Crook told them that so long as they behaved he would be their best friend. He wanted them to set to work gaining their own livelihood, so as not to be dependent on the bounty of the Government, and to assist him in bringing in on the reservation every Apache on the war-path."

A correspondent in the Tucson Star, writing from San Carlos, says: "The Apaches are divided into clans, each bearing the name of some plant indigenous to the country, or of some topographical peculiarity of the section in which the band resides. They are polygamists, if they choose to be, but not free to marry whom they please, as there are restrictions which cannot be invaded, preventing a young buck from marrying within his own clan. Gen. Crook, I was told, had given much attention to the subject, and much valuable and comprehensive information has been accumulated by one of his aides (Capt. Bourke), who has devoted many years to the study of ethnology."

Department of the South.—A few days ago the barracks on the U. S. reservation, adjoining the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn., were sold at auction, and the purchasers were allowed thirty days in which to move them. The city, being in need of a post-house, purchased them, and Nov. 19 sent furniture out preparatory to the sending of patients there. The Superintendent of the Cemetery demanded the

authority on which the grounds were invaded, and, on failing to receive it, had the furniture placed outside. The mayor was sent for and was informed that any intrusion would be resisted by force of arms. The Superintendent immediately organized an armed force to guard the grounds, and patrol the inclosure to resist any intrusion by force. The matter has, however, been satisfactorily adjusted by orders from the War Department, and the Superintendent holds the Fort.

Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., will cease to exist as a military post Dec. 6, 1882, on which date the public buildings, etc., there are to be sold and the reservation turned over to the Interior Department. Batteries G and L, 3d Artillery, now there, will be transferred to other posts in the department.

The Secretary of War has denied the city of Chattanooga the privilege of using the United States reservation for pest house purposes, over which a conflict was imminent Sunday between the Superintendent and the city authorities. The Secretary in his refusal says he has been advised by the department commander (Gen. Hunt) that such action would be an outrage on Mrs. McIntyre, widow of Lieut. McIntyre, U. S. A., who is residing there, and also upon the superintendent of the National Cemetery and the employees, and, in view of these facts, is compelled to deny the request.

Division of the Pacific.—Rifle Practice.—Major-General Schofield in a Circular of November 13 publishes to his command the results of the recent rifle contests at Fort Leavenworth (heretofore given in full in the JOURNAL), and embraces the occasion to say a few stirring words and to give some sensible advice to the troops as follows:

One lesson taught this year at Fort Leavenworth is that the physically strong marksmen of exemplary habits will be sure in rifle contests to win the honors. The prize winners this year are known throughout their regiments as men of irreproachable character, remarkable for their strength, activity and endurance, and that amiability and self-possession which is always the result of correct physical training. Marksmen therefore cannot too soon devote attention to athletic and gymnastic exercises in preparing for these rifle contests in which the War Department shows the utmost interest, and which may soon be expected, more rapidly than heretofore, to increase the efficiency of the Army, and thus excite the admiration of the Government and the Nation, and secure to the military service the generous support of Congress. The need of and desire for recreation and amusement rooms at all large posts is very generally expressed. It is believed that no outlay of the Government will produce so much soldierly efficiency and contentment; that in well-appointed buildings in which the military may freely exercise without constraint, and receive instructions in training for all many contests, will be found a means of abating many of the evils which beset military life. Till this is fully provided for by the War Department, company commanders can, under the provisions of paragraph 552, at a very small cost, by the labor of their men, prepare simple, well known appliances for physical culture, to be used in some sheltered place in the open air, if there be no vacant room. The exercise, which combines to some extent much that is excellent in the appearance of the gymnasium, is the manual of the bayonet. "It not only develops strength and activity, but cultivates the character and gives dignity to the bearing of the men. It gives no occasion for rudeness, calls for no over exertion, yet brings into active play every muscle of the body and demands unremitting attention." Its effect is to discipline without producing constraint, and while men are enduring the fatigue necessary to become skillful in handling their rifle in away that they may never be called upon to in war, they are, nevertheless, acquiring an ease and dexterity in its use of the utmost importance in steady and rapid firing.

It is a significant fact that the company in this division which has this year made the best average per cent. (87.42) in competition for the Nevada trophy is the one reported by the assistant inspector-general as by far the best instructed in the bayonet exercise.

Department of California.—The San Francisco Report, of Nov. 11, says: Capt. Corlies has gone back to Fort Halleck. Gen. McDowell went East last Monday to remain several months. Gen. and Mrs. Cullum, of New York, have returned to San Francisco. Major Wilhelm, acting judge advocate of the department, expects to be relieved as such within a few days. Preparations are being made by Gen. Schofield to take possession of the Black Point residence at an early date. Lieut. Hubert and Hunter have returned to Angel Island from their trip to Forts Halleck and Bidwell on court-martial duty. Col. Tourtellotte, A. D. C. to the General of the Army, who was appointed A. D. C. to the Marquis de Lorne during his American tour, has returned from British Columbia and will await the return of the Canadian party in this city. Major Whipple, U. S. A., left for St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday last and was accompanied by his family. Major and Mrs. Whipple have made many warm friends during their stay in San Francisco and will be missed. It is to be hoped that they will again make this coast their home. Gen. A. McD. McCook, of Fort Douglas, arrived yesterday, accompanied by his little daughter, and Miss McCook, of Stouensville, O., a niece, and will remain several weeks. The general was here in 1880 with the Hayes Presidential party as A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman.

The San Francisco Report, referring to General Schofield's order, published this week, announcing the island known as Red Rock or Molate Island, situated in the Bay of San Francisco, near its junction with the Bay of San Pablo, a military reservation for the defence of the United States arsenal at Benicia, and the Navy-yard at Mare Island, says: "The material of which Red Rock is composed has been utilized for point, but otherwise the island has no value except for military purposes. It is not quite clear how the island will be fortified. That fact is probably a State secret, and the Government always guards its State secrets with jealous care. There is a rumor abroad that the 50-ton rifle guns which make the Angel Island battery so conspicuous, will be transferred to Red Rock as soon as the necessary direct and indirect order can be printed. The loss of those heavy guns may temporarily embarrass the command at Camp Reynolds, and call for extra vigilance for a while. But the Government will waste no time in replacing the battery, and in less than ten or fifteen years Angel Island will be like Fort Point—a constant menace to the garrison. We are glad to see the Government displaying such enterprise in military matters. It looks like business. It looks as if the Administration was determined to be stalwart in a military sense."

Department of the Platte.—Cos. A and E, 7th Infantry, arrived November 18 from Fort Snelling, and at once left for their new stations, Co. A going to Fort Russell and E to Fort Bridger.

General Howard and Captain Sladen, A. D. C., on a tour of the extreme Western posts, are not expected to return before the middle of the third week in December.

Department of Missouri.—The Leavenworth Times says: "The funeral of Private Cummins, Troop L, 4th Cavalry, recently, was the largest military funeral that has taken place for sometime, nearly every man in the garrison not on duty attending it. Cummins had been a member of Troop L, but ten months, and during that time he had gained the confidence and respect of every member thereof, and of many of his comrades in the garrison. Mrs. Elisha and husband, Mrs. O. M. Matton and Mrs. George Manifold, sisters of the deceased, expressed their appreciation and thanks to the following ladies and officers of the post, who

did everything possible to make their stay there, under the circumstances, as pleasant as possible, and especially the physicians, who left nothing undone in their efforts to restore the deceased to health: Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Wint and Miss McClurg; Capt. Wint and Lieut. Irwin, 4th Cavalry, and Lieut. Slocum, 7th Cavalry; Drs. Fryer, Hart and Barbour."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat devotes space to a conversation with a dealer in mules, Mr. Maxwell, of Maxwell Bros., Cincinnati, in which he reiterates charges made some time ago against Major E. A. Baker, of the Quartermaster's Department. Mr. Maxwell is quoted as saying: "It is an infernal outrage." "Now, personally, I haven't anything against Major Baker. He's a good fellow enough, and he ought to have been the first to help clear this mystery up. Here is the simple proposition. While stationed here Baker, on behalf of the Government, bought thirty-three mules on July 28, 1882. He got fifteen from my firm at \$135 each. He got ten more from Reiley and Wolfart at \$135 each, and he got eight from another dealer at \$132.50 each. These mules were all shipped to Yankton, Dakota. It was not long—not more than a week or so—before we dealers in mules found that our batch of thirty-three mules were turned in to the Quartermaster's Department at \$154 each." The answer to this is given in the letter which follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1881.

Thos. Maxwell, Esq., of Maxwell Bros., St. Louis:

SIR: Your letter of the 3d inst. to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Chicago, has been referred to me for reply.

The matter has been investigated by Gen. Sheridan and myself. From data on file in this office, I am of opinion that the charges made by you against Major E. A. Baker cannot be substantiated. That one lot of thirty-three mules were purchased, as stated by you, from yourself and two other parties, and at prices stated, is correct. The records of this office show that additional mules were purchased at \$154 each.

The Lieutenant-General is of the opinion that you are in error in this matter, in which opinion I coincide. It had been fully investigated before your previous letter and your subsequent one to Gen. Sheridan. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. TURNER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General and Chief Quartermaster.

The fact of two purchases at that time is, it is true, denied by Maxwell, who is forced to admit, however, that the Grand Jury who investigated the matter took no action in the premises, as the proceedings of Grand Juries are secret. Mr. Maxwell's gossip about their supposed reasons for their action amounts to nothing, and equally unworthy is his statement to the reporter that—"Meantime I have a letter from Major Baker, which I will show you, though it must not be published, which in effect begs me to drop the whole subject." Other influences have been brought to bear to the same end. A man who endeavors to secure the publication of his ex parte interpretation of letters he won't make public is not to be believed.

The remains of Sergt. Rentz, Troop L, 4th Cavalry, were interred in the National Cemetery Nov. 17. Capt. Wint, commanding the troop to which the deceased belonged, says that he has served in his troop nearly ten years, and nine years of that period as a non-commissioned officer, had at all times borne an excellent reputation, was of strictly temperate habits, a brave soldier, and a most efficient non-commissioned officer.

The following order about fast driving was issued from Hdqrs., Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 17:

PORT OF FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 16, 1882.
Orders No. 268.

The practice of fast driving by officers, enlisted men, and citizens, within and around the limits of the post, must be discontinued. Repeated orders have been given on this subject, and they must be enforced. It will be the duty of the officer of the day, to give such instructions to the guard that all persons so offending will at once be made to cease. Should the offenders be officers, their names will be sent in to post headquarters with a statement of the circumstances; should they be enlisted men, they will be at once confined and charges preferred against them; should they be citizens, they will be cautioned to desist, and if the offence is continued they will be conducted off the reservation by a file of the guard. By order of Major J. J. Upham.

JOHN B. RODMAN, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 20th Inf., Post Adj.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY.

November 12, 1882.

Everybody seems to have settled down to winter business, and since the sad death of Mrs. Leggett there seems to be no disposition for gaiety. The weather till yesterday has been quite warm, when a gentle norther struck us, changing the thermometer from 77 deg. to 32 deg.

Capt. Carroll, of the 9th; Lieut. Titton, of the 20th, with his mother, have paid us a visit from Reno. A trip to Signal Mountain, a fox hunt, with other amusements, helped to make their time pass pleasantly. A battalion drill of eight companies brought forth from the veteran Carroll the remark that it was the finest drill of the kind he had ever seen. Of course, as a cavalryman and old artilleryman, he could not admit that any drill could surpass in appearance such as could be given by those corps.

The last company, 1, 24th Infantry, Captain Markley, and Lieut. Augur, have returned from camp. They were visited just before breaking camp by Colonel Henry, with Troop G, Lieut. Finley and Judge Jones, and Lieut. Pierce, as interpreters and guide. The two latter, with the scouts, bagged quite a lot of game—some 40 turkeys, 3 antelopes, and ducks uncounted. They are indefatigable hunters, and the lieutenant is never happier than when his turkey tumbles into a creek and he has to wade waist deep to get it.

Bishop Pierce, of Arkansas, has been here and will return in a few days. His daughter has recently married Captain Stevens, chief clerk to Captain Handbury, U. S. Engineers, and son of Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, than whom no more courtly or polished gentleman is in the Church.

Lieut. Powell has gone on leave for three months.

Lieut. Ripley, late statistical officer at Leavenworth, has returned with his marksmen buttons.

Captain Cusick is going on leave to look after his mines in New Mexico.

Invitations have been received from Reno for a grand ball. Unfortunately none of us are able to go. Independent of the pleasure, this visiting from one post to another is a good idea, brushes one up, at no expense, and on your return, home seems to be more attractive from the change.

Paymaster Maynader paid off yesterday about \$12,000, no drunks or men confined, and during the year no desertions. It is believed, also, that if the records of other posts were shown for the year, the least sickness would be shown here. We don't claim everything, however, nor perfection, as the number of courts-martial cases will show. For every neglect of duty, of any kind, every man is brought to trial. The Soldiers' Home is indebted to us for a round sum, and we wish we could get some of it back again, but some day we may go to Washington and see the fruits of our labors in behalf of discipline.

General Forsyth, the Cavalry Inspector, is expected this week.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green; Major Geo. G. Hunt, Boise Bks. I. T., on leave; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev., on leave. A. C. F. H. I., Ft. Walla Walla. G. Fort Bidwell, Cal. D. F. L. P. W., Idaho Ter. B. Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. E. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. I. Ft. Halleck, Nev. M. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on leave; Maj. J. S. Brisson, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T. A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T. C. F. G. I. M. Ft. Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T. E. Fort Keogh, M. T. * On detached service guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

3d Cavalry—Hdqrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s. Jefferson Bks. St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. H. Glendenien, on leave; Maj. A. W. Evans, Fort Apache, A. T.; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T., on leave; Major J. W. Mason, Fort Verde, A. T.

A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. K. Fort Verde, A. T. D. E. Fort Grant, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T. B. Fort Leavenworth, Kan. F. Fort Huachuca, A. T. I. Fort Apache, A. T. H. Whipple Bks. A. T.

4th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Fort Bayard, N. M.

Col. W. B. Royall, Whipple Bks. A. T.; Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M.

A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M. B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M. E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

5th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Col. W. Merrill, on d. s.; West Point; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Comp-ton, Fort Sidney, Neb.; Major J. J. Upham, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Major V. K. Hart, Fort McKinney, Wy. T., on leave; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Robinson, Neb.

A. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T. C. F. I. Fort Sidney, Neb. B. D. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb. G. Fort Washburn, Wyo. T. E. I. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.

6th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, comdg.; Lieut.-Col. George W. Schofield, Fort Thomas, A. T.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks. A. T.; Major J. Middle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on leave.

L. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T. A. B. F. Fort Apache, A. T. H. I. Fort McDowell, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T. D. Fort Grant, A. T. E. K. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, on d. s.; Gov. Soldiers' Home. Lt.-Col. E. Ois, comdg.; Maj. J. G. Tilford, Ft. Lincoln, D. T. on leave; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.

A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. I. Fort Totten, D. T. B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort Buford, D. T. F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

8th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. T. H. Nell, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. N. B. Switzer, on leave; Major R. P. Hornard, Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks. Mo.; Major S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex., on leave.

A. D. K. G. I. Fort Clark. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex. H. Fort Duncan, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kan. C. K. San Antonio, Tex.

9th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kans., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Hayes, Kansas; Major A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Maj. G. V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Fort Riley, Kan.

A. Fort Elliot, Tex. B. Fort Hayes, Kans. C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T. D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T. E. F. rt Lyon, Col.

10th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Grerson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLellan, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Ft. Davis, Tex.

A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. I. Ft. Stockton, Tex. E. F. Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to General Sherman; Maj. J. Mendenhall, Fort Point, Cal.; Maj. R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Presidio, San Francisco.

A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T. B. F. H. Fort Point, Cal. F. Fort Monroe, Va. C. K. I. Presidio, Cal. I. Point San Jose, Cal. M. Fort Stevens, Ogn.

2d Artillery—Hdqrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major F. L. Guntner, Newport Bks. Ky.; Major L. L. Langdon, Washington Bks. D. C.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va.

A. B. C. D. H. Wash. Barracks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kan. E. Little Rock Bks. Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md. G. Newport Bks. Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery—Hdqrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. F. T. Dent, on sick leave; Lt. Col. A. C. Piper, comdg.; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks. Ark.

A. Fort Monroe, Va. G. I. Ft. Brooke, Fla. C. I. Little Rock Bks. Ark. H. M. Jackson Bks. La. D. F. St. Augustine, Fla. B. E. I. K. Mt. Vernon Bks. Ala.

4th Artillery—Hdqrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. C. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass., comdg.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.

A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va. B. D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. F. Fort Snelling, Minn. H. K. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Preble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdqrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks. Ky., d. s., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major K. H. Jackson, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

A. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va. B. F. G. I. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H. D. Fort Omaha, Neb. E. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

* The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg. A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lt.-Col. W. H. Brown, Ft. Grant, A. T., comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Verde, A. T.

A, Fort Mojave, A. T. G, Fort Grant, A. T.
B, Fort Verde, A. T. D, Fort Huachuca, A. T.
C, Fort Lowell, A. T. E, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
F, Fort Apache, A. T. H, Fort McDowell, A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lapwai, I. T.

B, E, F, G, I, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, A, C, D, H, K, Ft. Spokane, W. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Shaw; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.

A, F, G, K, Fort Shaw, M. T. C, E, Fort Ellis, M. T.

B, D, H, I, Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major I. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb.

A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C, Fort Robinson, Neb.

B, D, E, G, I, K, Fort Omaha, Neb. F, H, Fort Bridger, W. T.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fort Keogh; Major Caleb R. Layton, Fort Keogh, M. T., on leave.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Ft. Keogh.

I, K, Fort Custer, M. T., on d. s., Terry's Landing.

* On d. s. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft. Cameron, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah.

A, C, Fort Cameron, Utah T. D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Douglas.

B, Fort Hall, Idaho.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, W. T.

Col. J. Gibson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Bridger, W. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, on sick leave.

D, F, I, K, Fort Laramie, W. T. A, C, H, Ft. D. A. Russell, W. T.

E, Fort Bridger, W. T. B, G, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kautz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Benicia Bks Cal.; Major W. W. Sanders, Fort Snelling, Minn.

A, San Diego Bks, Cal. B, Fort Gaston, Cal.

G, I, Benicia Bks, Cal. C, Fort Halleck, Nev.

D, E, F, Angel Island, Cal. H, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

K, Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. Jas. Van Vost, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, comdg., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry Fort Niobrara, Neb.

B, C, Fort Niobrara, Neb. G, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

D, E, F, I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. A, H, K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Coppinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

A, E, K, Ft. Wayne, Mich. C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

B, I, Fort Brady, Mich. F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Fort Sully, D. T.; Major C. G. Bartlett, Ft. Sully, D. T.

A, D, E, K, Fort Sully, D. T. C, H, Fort Buford, D. T.

B, F, Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. I, Fort Bennett, D. T.

G, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. O. B. Willcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, on det. serv. David's Island, N. Y. H.; Maj. M. A. Cochran, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

A, B, C, D, F, G, Madison Bks, N. Y. H, I, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.

E, K, Fort Niagara, N. Y.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Fort Stanton, N. M., on leave; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.

A, D, Fort Cummings, N. M. F, G, H, I, K, Fort Wingate.

B, Fort Seiden, N. M. C, E, Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Col.

Col. I. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglass, Uncompahgre, Col.; Major W. F. Drum, Camp White River Agency, Col.

A, B, C, I, K, Camp on White River, Col.

D, F, G, H, Uncmpahgre, Col. E, Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Randall, D. T.

Col. G. P. Buell, on leave; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Randall, D. T., comdg.; Maj. G. M. Brayton, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

A, C, D, H, Fort Randall, D. T. E, K, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

B, I, Fort Pembina, D. T. F, G, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Col. G. Pennypacker, comdg., on sick leave; Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort McKavett, Tex.

A, B, C, D, F, H, Ft. Concho, Tex. G, San Antonio, Tex.

E, Fort McIntosh, Tex. I, K, Fort Davis, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.

B, D, H, Fort Yates, D. T. E, K, Fort Custer, M. T.

C, Fort Totten, D. T. F, I, Fort Sisseton, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Ruger, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Guido Higes, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Poland, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, J, I, Fort Maginnis, M. T.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. H. Bliss, on sick leave; Major H. H. Offley, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

F, Fort McIntosh, Tex. A, H, I, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

B, C, D, E, G, K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason, d. s., Columbus Bks O.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.

C, D, Fort Reno, I. T. F, H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

B, K, Fort Gibson, I. T. G, I, Fort Hays, Kas.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.

A, Boise Bks, Idaho T. F, G, H, I, K, Vancouver

B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T. Barracks.

C, Fort Klamath, Ore. E, Fort Canby, W. T.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Major E. W. Smith, Fort Lewis, Colo.

E, Fort Marcy, N. M. A, Fort Garland, Colo.

C, F, I, Fort Lyon, Colo. B, D, G, H, I, Fort Lewis, Colo.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, on leave; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.

A, D, E, Fort Union, N. M. I, Fort Reno, I. T.
C, G, Fort Bliss, Tex. H, K, Ft. Bayard, N. M.
F, Ft. Craig, N. M. B, Watrous, N. M.

(Cos. A and B are on temporary field service at Lordsburg, N. M.)

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply; Major R. F. O'Beirne, Fort Elliott, Tex.

A, G, Fort Supply, Ind. T. B, F, H, Fort Elliott, Tex.

C, D, E, I, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. G. L. Andrews, on leave; Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Snelling, comdg.; Major Joseph Bush, on sick leave.

B, C, F, I, Fort Snelling, Minn. E, G, Fort Hale, U. T.

A, D, H, K, Fort Meade, D. T.

PERMANENT POSTS FOR THE ARMY.

We gave in the JOURNAL of November 4, a brief statement of General Sherman's recommendations for permanent posts for our interior defenses. His full report on the subject of the defenses of our frontiers, is as follows:

H. Q. A. OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1882.

Hon. R. T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: The subject-matter treated of in your indorsement of October 9, is one of very great importance, and the time is now for a radical change in the whole system of piecemeal work in quartering the troops of the United States.

For a hundred years we have been sweeping across the continent with a skirmish line, building a post here and another there, to be abandoned next year for another line, and so on. Now we are across, and have railroads everywhere, so that the whole problem is changed, and I advise the Honorable Secretary of War to go to Congress with a plan that will approximate permanency instead of as heretofore meeting specific temporary wants by special appropriations, often in the interest of private parties.

We now have five national frontiers—

First. The Atlantic and Gulf frontier.

Second. The northern frontier.

Third. The southern or Mexican frontier.

Fourth. The Pacific frontier.

Fifth. The interior.

1. The Atlantic frontier is purely maritime. Harbors with permanent forts and batteries and quarters for peace garrisons, either permanent or temporary. These are Portland, Boston, New York, the Delaware, the Chesapeake, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, and the Rio Grande. All these points are occupied by small artillery garrisons, in reasonably good condition, needing only the repairs incident to time, which repairs can be made annually by means of the usual appropriations for "barracks and quarters." Now that all the Gulf posts may be reached by railroads, I do not deem it wise or humane to keep garrisons thereat, liable to the annual visitation of the yellow fever. I advise the purchase at Atlanta, Ga., of a suitable site and the erection thereon of barracks for a full regiment, at a cost not to exceed \$100,000, where troops can be maintained in good discipline and in good health, ready to be sent to Charleston, Savannah, St. Augustine, Pensacola, and Mobile on the shortest notice.

2. The northern or Canadian frontier. The posts which should be maintained in permanency are: Fort Montgomery, outlet of Champlain; Fort Niagara, outlet of Erie; Fort Wayne, Detroit; Mackinac, Fort Brady, Sault St. Marie, Pembina, Fort Buford, Fort Assiniboine, Fort Colville, and Fort Townsend, Puget Sound. All these places are now occupied, but need changes involving cost.

Fort Montgomery is a costly fort, nearly, if not complete, mounting sixty sea-coast guns, but without barracks. I advise that an appropriation be asked of \$50,000 to erect thereon (the reservation is ample, 600 acres,) permanent barracks for four companies of artillery. Plattsburg barracks could then be sold or donated to that city for a park. It should have been abandoned after the war of 1812.

Fort Niagara has also a good reservation of 300 acres, and admirably located, with brick barracks for one company. I recommend that \$30,000 be asked for another similar barracks, and for a corresponding proportion of officers' quarters. This will enable us to give up Fort Porter, Buffalo, which is in ruins and of no further value to the United States. Along this northern line the posts of Forts Wayne, Mackinac, Brady, Buford, Assiniboine, and Townsend will answer all present uses, leaving only a new post to be built on the Upper Columbia to replace old Fort Colville, which has rotted down and has been abandoned as uninhabitable. I advise that Congress be asked for \$50,000 to build a new Fort Colville to be erected on a site to be chosen near where the Columbia river enters our Territory north of Old Fort Colville.

3. The southern or Mexican frontier. The posts now occupied are: Fort Brown; Ringgold Barracks; Forts McIntosh, Laredo; Duncan, Eagle Pass; Del Rio; San Felipe; Fort Clark, San Antonio; Fort Davis; Presidio del Norte; Camp Rice and Fort Bliss, El Paso del Norte—all these in Texas; and Camp Rucker; Huachuca; Fort Grant; Fort Lowell; Tucson; Fort Yuma, San Diego, in Arizona and California. The rapid growth of our railroad system in the past three years has much simplified the problem of the defence of that most difficult frontier, and private interests have assumed such a permanent shape that we may now, with safety, adopt a system permanent and suited to the probable state of facts during the next fifty years.

Fort Brown is subject to overflow, and during this year has been afflicted with yellow fever in its worst form. I advise its absolute abandonment.

Ringgold Barracks, being the property of the United States, should be held a few years until the extension of the railroad down the valley of the Rio Grande from Laredo will enable us to dispatch troops to any threatened point promptly, when Ringgold Barracks may also be allowed to pass away.

The strategic points of the Texas frontier are: San Antonio; McIntosh and Duncan, on the Lower Rio Grande; Fort Davis, with Presidio and Camp Rice, on the Upper Rio Grande, and Fort Bliss.

There is now an existing appropriation of \$200,000 for the purchase of sites and building of posts on this extensive and important frontier. This sum is insufficient, and I advise the appropriation of \$200,000 more, with which sum I believe Gen. Augur, the department commander, will and can put the whole frontier in a good and permanent condition of defence. After a personal inspection, I am convinced that the appropriation of \$257,451.69 asked for Fort Seiden, N. M., is not needed (see Senate, Ex. Doc., 125, 47th Congress, 1st session.) What barracks are needed there or thereabouts should be added to those now existing at Fort Bliss, Paso del Norte, for which I would ask \$50,000, instead of \$100,000, embraced in the endorsed estimate.

Following the southern line westward, I will remark that nature has done so little for that region that Congress should be liberal to the troops who must guard that frontier. In

the table of estimates herewith, I find Fort Huachuca, \$52,000; Fort Grant, \$62,000; Fort Thomas, \$30,000, and Fort Apache, \$61,000. I approve the two former, but not the two latter, until Gen. Crook, the new commander of the department, submits his estimates. Forts Grant and Huachuca are likely to become permanent, but the latter are temporary, dependent on the existence of the Apache Indians, who, in my judgment, will not long be a disturbing element in that Territory. Forts Lowell and Yuma are of the past.

4. The Pacific frontier may be construed as Fort Townsend, Forts Canby and Stevens, mouth of the Columbia; Fort Vancouver, San Francisco and San Diego, Cal. At all these places the United States possesses sufficient land and public reservations, and the posts are reasonably good. The enclosed estimate for Vancouver, \$90,579.61, is not approved; \$50,000 should suffice, and \$9,559.48 for Fort Canby is approved.

I now come to interior posts. These have grown up in the progress of the settlement of the continent; were absolutely demanded by the necessities of the country at that time, but many of them are now worse than useless; built of the rawest materials, mere shelters against the winter's storm or the summer's heat, and having fulfilled their purpose, should be allowed to die out. Some of them occupy strategic positions and should be held forever as places of arms, in which to collect war material, and for the quartering of troops. I will mention by name such as I believe should be held permanently, and where barracks of stone or brick should be erected from time to time, so as to quarter troops, which will otherwise soon be roofless by the decay of temporary quarters, which have heretofore been their homes:

Fort Assiniboine, D. T., for 10 companies.
Boise Barracks, Idaho, 4.
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., 6.
Douglass, Utah, 6.
Gibson, I. T., 4.
Laramie, Wyo., 6.
Leavenworth, Kas., 12.
Little Rock, Ark., 2.
Madison Barracks, N. Y., 10.
Fort Marcy, Santa Fe, N. M., 2.
Marion, Fla., 2.
Meade, D. T., 4.
Missoula, M. T., 4.
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., 2.
Newport Barracks, Ky., 2.
Omaha, Neb., 10.
Fort Riley, Kas., 6.
San Antonio, Texas, 12.
San Diego, Cal., 2.
Fort Sill, I. T., 6.
Snelling, Minn., 6.
Sully, D. T., 4.
Walla Walla, W. T., 6.
Washington Barracks, D. C., 6.
Fort Wingate, N. M., 6.

At these interior posts all alterations and repairs of barracks and quarters should be of brick or stone of the most permanent character, meant to last forever. For the enlargement and improvement of these military posts the Secretary of War should ask of Congress annually \$1,000,000, for say five years, to be expended by him at discretion, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department; and, in my judgment, in four or five years by this process we will have abundance of good quarters for the whole Army which will endure for the next fifty years.

The following lists of posts now occupied will be necessary for say ten years, the repairs to which should consequently be temporary and paid for out of the annual appropriation for barracks and quarters:

Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., frame buildings; Apache, A. T., log and frame; Bayard, N. M., frame; Bridger, Wyo., frame; Cameron, Utah, frame; Coeur d'Alene, I. T., frame; Cummings, N. M., adobe and frame; Custer, M. T., logs and frame; Elliott, Texas, logs and frame; Ellis, M. T., logs and frame; Fred. Steele, Wyo., log and frame; Keogh, M. T., logs and frame; Lewis, Colo., logs and frame; Lowell, A. T., adobe; Maginnis, M. T., frame; McDowell, A. T., adobe and frame; McKinney, Wyo., logs and frame; Niobrara, Neb., frame; Ringgold Barracks, Tex., brick; Randall, D. T., frame; Reno, I. T., frame; Robinson, Neb., frame; Shaw, M. T., frame; Sidney, Neb., frame; Spokane, W. T., frame; Stanton, N. M., frame; Washakie, Wyo., logs and frame; Whipple, A. T., adobe; Yates, D. T., frame.

The following posts are obsolete and ought to be abandoned. To accomplish this end Congress should be asked for authority to dispose of all the buildings and materials which cannot be moved, and to sell the reservations or to transfer the same to the Interior Department for sale or grant under existing laws for the disposition of the public domain, viz.:

Bad Land Cantonment, D. T.; Baton Rouge, La.; Fort Bennett, D. T.; Bidwell, Cal.; Bowie, A. T.; Brooke, Fla.; Brown, Texas; Clark, Texas; Clinch, Fla.; old Fort Colville, W. T.; Concho, Texas; Craig, N. M.; Dodge, Kas.; Fetterman, Wyo.; Forts, Md.; Garland, Colo.; Gaston, Cal.; Hale, D. T.; Hall, I. T.; Halleck, Nev.; Hays, Kas.; Klamath, Ore.; Lapwai, Idaho; Leon, Colo.; McDermitt, Nev.; McKavitt, Texas; Mojave, A. T.; Cantonment North Fork Canadian, I. T.; Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Sanders, Wyo.; Sisseton, D. T.; Stevenson, D. T.; Stockton, Texas; Supply, I. T.; Verde, A. T.; Wallace, Kas.; White River, Colo.; Yuma, Cal.

For convenience of reference I will now recapitulate:

Atlantic Frontier.	
New post at Atlanta, Ga.	\$100,000
Northern Frontier.	
Fort Montgomery, N. Y.	50,000
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	30,000
Fort Colville, W. T.	50,000
Southern Frontier.	
Rio Grande, below El Paso.	200,000
Fort Bliss, Paso del Norte.	50,000
Fort Huachuca, A. T.	52,000
Fort Grant, A. T.	60,000
Pacific Frontier.	
Fort Vancouver, W. T.	50,000
Fort Canby, W. T.	9,559
Total specific appropriation.	651,859
For enlargement and improvement of interior posts	\$1,000,000
Grand total for 1883-84.	\$1,651,859

In conclusion, I submit a list of all the posts and military reservations held or in charge of the Army, with remarks which explain their general condition and my recommendation as to their future disposition.

I also enclose a map marked so as to exhibit the location of each post, with colors to exhibit which should be treated as permanent, which should be held for temporary use, and which should be abandoned or converted to other use.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. At Hampton Roads.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. At Hampton Roads. Has been ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station, and will sail on Dec. 5 next.

KRAUSSER, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At Hampton Roads.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. At Hampton Roads.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At Hampton Roads.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At Hampton Roads.

South Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. Arrived at Montevideo Sept. 15.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Montevideo.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. Sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 30, with orders to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H.

European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Rear-Admiral Nicholson reports as follows from Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 30: "I have to report the arrival of this vessel at this port, having touched after leaving Corfu, at Patras, Athens, for coal, and Syria to communicate with the *Nipisic*. Patras is a town of thirty-five thousand and rapidly growing, having an average arrival of one steamer daily during the year. The *Lancaster*, our Consul informed me, was the first American man-of-war that had visited the port for more than twenty-five years. At Athens small-pox was epidemic, twenty cases occurring daily, therefore I quarantined the ship, except to receive coal and provisions. Shall leave in a few days for Tripoli. Health of the officers and crew is excellent." Arrived at Tripoli, Nov. 9.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Ordered to proceed to New York the latter part of November. Expected to arrive by the middle of January.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. The telegraph reports her arrival at Ancona, Nov. 16, from Venice.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Oct. 28. Despatches have been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Commander Merriman, dated at Sitka Oct. 28, in which he gives an account of the late operations against the Indians, and suggests more decided measures to suppress importation of liquors. Health of ship's company good.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Capt. George E. Belknap. At Honolulu, H. I.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Lima.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Ordered to the Pacific Station from Montevideo.

INOQUOUS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Probably at Callao by this time.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Left Callao, Peru, for Chili, Sept. 24.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut.-Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENSACOOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. At Callao, Peru, Oct. 4.

WAOSHUBET, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clift.

ABUHELOT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At Yokohama, Oct. 25.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George Dewey. Is expected to sail on Saturday, Nov. 25, for the Asiatic Station, via the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. She will touch at Gibraltar and Malta, and probably at Muscat, Bombay, Colombo, Point de Gallo, Tricomale, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Sarawak, Batavia, Java, and Philippine Islands. The cruise will be an interesting one.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. Arrived at Yokohama, Oct. 23.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Kobe, Oct. 25. Will winter at Tientsin.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Yokohama, Japan.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. En route to Hampton Roads. Commander Cooper reports as follows from Simonstown, S. Africa, Oct. 15: "I have the honor to report the arrival of this vessel, under my command, at this port on the 14th inst. It had been my intention to touch at Table Bay, but having been obliged to put into St. Sebastian Bay, on the south coast, during the prevalence of constant westerly winds, I learned that small-pox was epidemic in Cape Town, so decided to come to this place. As soon as the ship has been coaled I will sail for Hampton Roads, to carry out the Department's order, and will arrive there not later than Dec. 15. Our passage from Singapore of 44 days was a long, and during the latter part, a boisterous one, and it had been my desire to remain long enough in port to grant liberty to the men, but that being impossible during the epidemic, against which I am enforcing a strict quarantine, the result will be that upon our arrival home the ship will have actually been over 90 days almost constantly at sea. So far the health of officers and men has been excellent."

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At Newport, R. I. Has been ordered to Norfolk to complete her preparations for a winter cruise in the West Indies.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnery ship. Anchored off West 23d street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm.

B. Hoff. Training ship. At Newport. Has been ordered to Norfolk to complete her preparations for a winter cruise in the West Indies.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Touched at Key West for provisions on Nov. 15. She is expected daily at Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. At the Boston yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. En route to Samana Bay on surveying duty.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Anchored off the Battery, close to Bedloe's Island.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Washington, Nov. 23.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns. At the Naval Academy.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

MIANTOMOH, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At League Island, having her machinery repaired. Date of sailing uncertain.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Albert S. Barker. Ordered to cruise in the Delaware during November to test her sea-going qualities. Commander Barker reports as follows from off New Castle, Delaware, Nov. 21: "I have the honor to report the arrival of this vessel, under my command, off New Castle, Del., this morning. Since leaving League Island we have cruised in Delaware Bay and river, and have tested the vessel in various ways for speed, handling, etc., and have had target practice with great guns and small arms. Have visited Chester, Lewes, Delaware Breakwater, and Cape May. Have experienced all kinds of weather, and now we are returning to League Island, intending to reach the Navy-yard about the 26th inst., or in time for Thanksgiving."

NANTUCKET, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Henry L. Johnson. Ordered to cruise in the Hudson during November.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship. Ordered to cruise in the Chesapeake during November. Arrived at Annapolis, Nov. 18.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, Mate Joseph Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTÉ, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the *Passaic* as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The French man-of-war *Le Chasseur*, Capt. Courtejoles, from Martinique, arrived at New Orleans Nov. 18, and will remain ten days and then proceed to Havana and Vera Cruz. The commander visited the Federal and local authorities of New Orleans Nov. 19.

EDGAR B. SNOW, a private in the U. S. Marine Corps, and grand-nephew of ex-President Harrison, who was recently Court-martialed at the barracks at Portsmouth, N. H., for absence from post, has been discharged from the service at his own request and through the influence of relatives.

The New York *Herald* says: "The boys attached to the training ship *New Hampshire* would not disappear as rapidly as they are said to have done unless something is wrong about their treatment or the ship itself. Quite possibly the latter is at fault. The depths of an old hulk are not attractive to any boys who were not reared in cellars. But whatever the reason a remedy should promptly be found. The experiment of training young sailors is too costly and important to be allowed to fall through any influence that is discouraging to apprentices."

GEN. J. Grant Wilson is writing the history of the *Constitution*, which is now to be converted into a receiving ship. She used, as a Boston paper says, to be a taking ship, but that was a good while ago. She was launched in Boston Sept. 20, 1797, and is now in her eighty-sixth year.

GEN. Butler's yacht *America*, and the yachts *Marion*, *Kille*, and *St. Mary* are laid up in winter quarters at the Boston Navy-yard.

The Naval Academy Register for 1882 has just gone to the printer, and will not be ready for issue before two or three weeks.

A NAVAL Court-martial met at the New York yard Nov. 22, for the trial of Passed Asst. Q. M. Murray, of the Navy, charged with being under the influence of stimulants while on duty. Q. M. Murray is attached to the U. S. S. *Juniata*, under orders to the Asiatic Station. The following officers are on the court: Capt. D. B. Harmony, Medical Director A. L. Gibson, Capt. E. E. Potter, Comdr. A. T. Mahan, Comdr. T. F. Kane, Comdr. W. H. Whiting, and Surg. Wm. A. Corvin. Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, Judge-Advocate.

The British war ships *Northampton* (flagship), *Dido*, *Teledos*, and *Fantome* sailed for Antigua Nov. 22, from Halifax, N. S.

A DANISH man-of-war, probably the frigate *Sjælland*, will visit the United States on a cruise in the course of the winter. The Danish residents of New York are looking forward to its coming with eager anticipation, and propose to give its officers and crew a warm welcome. No war vessel of their nation has been here for many years.

SECRETARY Chandler is informed that the *Nipisic* will not be able to bring the remains of John Howard Payne, as requested by Mr. Corcoran of Washington, author of "Home, Sweet Home," to the United States.

The yard tug *Oohasset* sailed from Washington for New-

port this week under the charge of Master W. S. Hughes, U. S. N., to join the training squadron.

THE U. S. S. *Plymouth* was, Nov. 23, hauled up in ship house No. 5, at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, in the space of six hours, her weight being about 1,200 tons.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "Capt. F. R. Baby; Capt. J. H. Merryman, Inspector of the Life Saving Stations; Lieut. Thomas D. Walker, the Assistant Inspector; Capt. David H. Lyle, U. S. Army; and Benjamin C. Sparrow, David P. Dobbins, and John C. Peterson, superintendents of stations, met at No. 3 Bowling Green recently as a board to inspect life-saving appliances. There were examined galvanized sheets for taking boxes, the German rocket system, the Boxer English rocket system, the Fox vacuum gun and Dobbins's firing plank for Lyle gun and mortar. The Fox vacuum gun was not pronounced 'meritorious.' It consists of a catapult, similar to those in use in circuses for throwing an acrobat into the air. The projectile to be fired out of the gun to the stranded or sinking vessel consists of a relief boat, containing one of the life-saving crew. The man goes into the canoe, closes all the apertures and surrounds himself by rubber air bags. He is to lie flat in the boat, with his feet toward the stern. When the projectile reaches the water, the man is to open the coverings of the boat, raise himself up and scatter life preservers to the drowning persons." The German rocket system of sending lines from the shore to a wrecked ship was considered by the Board, and it was decided that this is the best system ever introduced into this country. It is subject, however, to the defect of all rocket systems. The jars and shocks which the rocket receives in transportation, together with the variations in temperature, are apt to loosen the case from the inside composition, and a gas is thus evolved which is liable to cause an explosion, dangerous to the crew of the wrecked vessel, whom it is intended to aid.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Nov. 19.—Mr. L. Eidlitz, Assistant Draughtsman at the Navy-yard, New York, and Mr. Chas. R. Hanscom, Draughtsman at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., have been ordered to report at the Navy Department to Commodore R. W. Shufeldt for duty.

Chaplain R. Randall Hoos, to the Tennessee on the 1st of December next.

Nov. 20.—Master John W. Stewart, to duty at the Nautical Almanac Office, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 21.—Lieutenant U. Sebree, to duty at the Naval Academy on the 30th of November.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Craig, to the iron-clad steamer Nantucket.

Nov. 22.—Commander Frank Wildes, to command the Yantic on the 30th of November.

Nov. 23.—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers, to hold himself in readiness to command the Asiatic Station.

Lieutenant Albert J. Dabney and Master Reginald F. Nicholson, to the Hydrographic Office.

Ensign Waldemar D. Rose, to the receiving ship Colorado.

Nov. 24.—Commander Wm. C. Wise to hold himself in readiness to command the Training ship Portsmouth.

Lieutenant Hamilton Perkins as assistant to Inspector of the Second Light-house District.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Perry as superintendent for building the Government wharf at Key West, Fla.

DETAACHED.

Nov. 18.—Chaplain Thomas A. Gill, from the Tennessee on the 1st of December, and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 20.—Lieutenant Wm. M. Wood, from the command of the Fish Commission steamer Lookout, and ordered to command the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk.

Ensign D. W. Coffman, from duty in connection with the Fish Commission, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris, from the Enterprise on the 30th of November, and placed on furlough.

Chief Engineer Henry D. McEwan, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 30th of November, and ordered to the Enterprise.

Nov. 21.—Lieutenant George A. Norris, from the nautical school ship St. Mary's on the 30th of November, and ordered to the Enterprise.

Lieutenant John C. Wilson, from the Tennessee, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant John C. Rich, from the Enterprise on the 1st of December next, and ordered to duty in connection with the iron-clads at City Point, Va.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Turner, from the Vandalia on the 30th of November, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant John T. Sullivan, from special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

Master Milton K. Schwenk, from the Alliance, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Alfred Reynolds, from the Enterprise on the 30th of November, and ordered to the Alliance.

Midshipman Chas. H. Hill, from the Enterprise, and ordered to the Alliance.

Naval Cadet F. A. McNutt, from the Alliance, and ordered to the Enterprise.

Assistant Surgeon John C. Baker, from the Nantucket, and ordered to the Juniata.

Nov. 22.—Commander Edwin T. Woodward, from the command of the Yantic on the 30th of November, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman Albert P. Niblack, from the Yantic, and ordered to special duty at the Smithsonian Institution.

Nov. 23.—Lieutenant George W. Montz, from the Coast Survey steamer Blake, and granted six months' leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Lieutenant Eugene D. F. Heald, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

PROMOTED.

Master Horace P. McIntosh to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from October 22, 1882.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Rear-Admiral J. Blakeley Creighton, from November 21, 1882.

Lieutenant Elliott J. Arthur, Chief Engineer O. H. Lackey and Assistant Engineer Chas. W. Livermore, from November 16, 1882.

POINT BARROW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The first report from Lieut. P. H. Ray, of the 8th Infantry, commanding the United States signal station at Point Barrow, Alaska, has been received at the Signal Bureau and gives many interesting details of the year's experience in this northern portion. He states that by Oct. 3d, 1881, the buildings were completed and the party moved in with their stores. Snow had fallen by that time and the ice was five inches thick, though the sea remained open, storms of snow and sleet continued until late in October. The inside work on the main building was completed after the party moved in, and at the same time the meteorological instrument

were placed, and hourly observations in that department were commenced October 17. December 1, 1881, hourly observations were commenced in the three elements of magnetism and kept up uninterruptedly until July 23, 1882, when the work was suspended for seven days while the observatory was moving and the instruments were being placed on new piers in order that the station might be fully prepared for the year commencing August 1, 1882. The supply of fresh meat was limited, and little fuel to be obtained, and that from drift and wrecks. Various expeditions were undertaken and a river was discovered and named "Meade River," after the late Gen. Meade. Lieut. Ray says:

The natives have, as a rule, behaved in a very friendly manner, and those belonging to Oglala especially rendered valuable assistance when we landed. Some of the leading men from Nod-wick came down last winter and demanded presents, which I refused to give. At the same time they threatened to clean out the station, which they have not done. I have no fear of a general open attack—first, because no native has enough followers to enable him to do any serious harm; second, their struggle for existence keeps them too busy to make war. The spite of the disaffected is aimed chiefly at me, because they have been unable to obtain their usual supply of whiskey, arms and ammunition this year from the whaling fleet. They think I am the cause of this, and I hear they have made some threats, but I shall use every precaution against surprise. Thus far I have kept them at a distance, allowing only a very few head men to come inside the house and not allowing my people to go into their villages or to meddle with them in any way. The safety of the station would be very much increased if the law relating to the sale of contraband goods by whalers and traders on this coast could be enforced. In the past there has been no check upon it and we found the natives supplied with breech-loading arms and with ammunition. The sending of the revenue cutter into the sea a month or two after the fleet has entered is a farce, and from all I can learn, unless her course in the future should be different from that in the past, she had better stay away. I believe that the offenders in the fleet this year have been confined to two or three ships.

On June 25 the steamer *North Star* hove in sight, working up through a small lead of open water about nine miles from the station. When she was nearly abreast of the station she became fast in the ice, the pack closing down upon her. Capt. Herendson and I went off to her and received our first mail since sailing. The ship at the time was suffering a severe nip and was considerably raised up. She remained in this position until July 7, when the pressure slackened off and she worked her way into within three miles of the station, and again the ice closed upon her. She did not seem to suffer any until about two P. M. on the 8th, when suddenly we heard a great shout raised by the crew and we could also hear her timbers breaking. In twenty minutes she was out of sight. I at once went off to their assistance with Capt. Herendson, taking our small boat to ferry across the open holes, and the crew (forty-seven, all told) were safely ashore and in camp at the station at noon on the 9th. As they saved only a little flour and hard bread I ordered an issue of such articles of the ration as were necessary for their subsistence. I was unable to communicate with the fleet, as the ice had forced them away to the south, but succeeded in getting the most of them on board the *Bowhead*, which worked up near here on the 15th, and we sent off to them on the 25th.

There has been no sickness of any consequence in the party during the year, and all have performed their duties with commendable zeal and fidelity, and, as the full work has been carried on so far with four observers, the work for the ensuing year will be lighter than that of the past. The carpenter and cook began to show signs of breaking down, and as I was able to replace them with two excellent men from the whaling fleet, I have discharged them at their own request. The *Leo* with Lieut. Powell reached here on the 20th of July, and she was discharged by the 25th. It is a disappointment to me that the vessel did not arrive earlier than I might have had the instruments in position for international work. It was a mistake in allowing her to stop at intermediate stations with citizens' freight. Had she not done so she would in all probability have reached here in time. As it is the ground is now covered with snow and winter is upon us, rendering the work of putting up brick piers very difficult.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 22, 1882.

Mrs. Commodore Mayo, who has been visiting Annapolis of late, has returned to her home in Washington.

A number of officers of the Naval Academy attended the lecture of Lieut. Danenhower Monday night in Baltimore, the subject of which was on his Arctic and Siberian experience.

Asst. Surg. Oliver Diehl, U. S. N., has reported at the Naval Academy for duty; also Surg. J. L. Nelson, who is the relief of Surg. W. A. Corwin, detached.

Capt. James L. Waddell, of Annapolis, has made several examinations in connection with the Oyster State Commission, of the oyster beds throughout the State, with a view of reporting their condition to the Maryland Legislature.

Commander Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., is visiting his family in Annapolis.

Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, U. S. N., Prof. N. M. Terry, and other officers of the Naval Academy, joined for a day's hunt in the country on Tuesday, in connection with the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club. Lieut. Emory brought his horse with him from Washington.

The iron-clad monitor *Pascata*, Commander J. D. Graham, arrived at the Naval Academy last week.

The Governor's Guard, the only military organization in Annapolis, will celebrate Thanksgiving day with a parade and target practice.

Major Augustus A. Nicholson, U. S. Marine Corps, officially inspected the guard at the Naval Academy last week. The guard is now composed of 65 men. Major Nicholson expressed himself well pleased with the inspection.

Mr. McKendree Jarvis, of the training ship *Tennessee*, is visiting Annapolis.

The Naval Academy officers enjoyed a pleasant hop at the Academy Saturday night.

John Fitzpatrick, a private in the Marine Corps, who was sentenced by Court-martial to six months' imprisonment for his deserting his post, has been released and dishonorably discharged from the corps.

Hon. Otis Kellogg, Speaker of the last House of Delegates of Maryland, visited his son, Cadet Kellogg, at the Naval Academy on Sunday.

Ensign Benjamin W. Hodges, U. S. N., was at Annapolis this week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, Nov. 24, 1882.

Lieutenant Richard C. Derby, U. S. N., has reported for duty on board of the *New Hampshire*.

Master J. C. Cressap, U. S. N., has returned from his visit to Ohio.

Assistant Engineer O. P. Remick, who has been ordered to the revenue cutter *McLane* stationed at Galveston, Texas, leaves many warm friends in Newport, where he has been stationed on the *Samuel Dexter* for several weeks.

The wife of Capt. M. C. Martin, who is on the retired list of the Navy, has purchased a building site on Mount Vernon Court.

Mrs. Shirley Erving, of Boston, has leased for the winter the cottage at this place owned by Rear-Admiral A. L. Case.

The question is repeatedly asked, Why do so many boys desert the training ships? Marines and sailors also desert whenever they feel inclined to. The local authorities do not co-operate with the officers of the ships in trying to effect the arrest of the deserters. Quite a number of boys have deserted during the past ten days, and as far as can be heard from the local authorities have made no effort to ascertain their whereabouts. As the cold weather approaches it is evident that the boys don't like the idea of wintering on board ship. Commander Hoff, of the *Portsmouth*,

denies the statement that forty out of fifty boys deserted from that ship one day last week. A descriptive list containing the names of twenty-one boys from the *Jameson* was posted in a conspicuous position at the police station a few days ago.

Capt. Joseph Irish, who has been in command of the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter* for some time, has been ordered to New York to take command of the *Grant*.

Capt. J. G. Baker, one of the most popular and efficient officers in the revenue marine service, has arrived here and taken command of the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*. This is the third time that Capt. Baker has been ordered to this important station, and, as might be supposed, he received a most cordial welcome from his numerous friends. The *Dexter* will soon receive her winter's cruising orders. Capt. Baker's family will be domiciled for the present at the Brayton House.

Lieut.-Col. Z. L. Bliss, U. S. A., who has been visiting his friends in Rhode Island for some time, started Monday night to rejoin his command at Fort Duncan, Texas.

Lieut. Samuel Rodman, U. S. A., left New Bedford on Monday for San Francisco for duty with his company at the Presidio.

Gen. Howe, U. S. A. (retired), is spending the winter here.

D. B. Allen has been indicted on a charge of manslaughter and will be placed on trial next week. Allen, it will be remembered, caused the death of Samuel P. Belmor on board the U. S. training ship *Portsmouth*.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Nov. 22, 1882.

The Board of Survey on the *Powhatan* concluded its labors and reported Tuesday last. While the work recommended is pretty extensive in detail, it involves a moderate amount of money, and will require far less time than has been expected. It is not decided if her repairs will necessitate the transfer of her crew to the *Wabash*. The same board met at 2 P. M. Tuesday on a survey of the tug *Rockey*.

The sentence of the marine Cunningham, for burglary of Chief-Engineer E. D. Noble's house, was received Friday P. M., and he was taken Saturday morning to Weatherford, Conn. State prison, in charge of Sergeants Hesley and Casella, where he will serve for a term of three years. The Court recommended five, but two years were deducted by Secretary Chandler. The case of Corporal Lunney, who deserted his post, reduces him to the ranks, confinement in the barracks for a term of six months, and dishonorable discharge.

It is currently reported at the yard that Lieut.-Col. John L. Bromie will shortly relieve Col. C. D. Hebb, in command of this barracks.

For the year ending the 31st inst., since the present register of visitors to the Naval Library and Institute was begun, the number of names for the year is 14,724, an average of nearly 50 for every day the yard has been opened.

Private Barry, a recent recruit, on being relieved at the private gate, Monday last, was found to be intoxicated and taken to the barracks.

The Commandant's steam launch was taken Monday to the lower ship house for winter quarters.

The mechanic's roll was paid on Tuesday. Amount, \$12,346; number of men, 451. A draft of eleven men for Newport left the yard for the depot in the *Wabash* steam launch Tuesday.

The three-story, octagon yards and docks office building, is very much improved with a coat of paint, following the finishing of which the officer's block, at the upper end of the yard, is to be similarly improved.

A board is ordered to examine a lot of old material, etc., at Cambridge, Mass., on the premises of Messrs. A. Clark and Son, which was used by the Commission several years ago in experimenting on boiler explosions. It consists of the following: Chief Engineers E. D. Noble and C. H. Baker, Passed Assistant-Engineer S. L. Smith.

The passenger scow of the *Wabash* was hauled up on the ways Wednesday for repairs. Meanwhile the steam launch of the *Shenandoah* will ply back and forth between the *Wabash* and the shore.

The officials at the yard were informed Wednesday of the death of Passed Assistant-Engineer James M. Hobby, retired officer, who died suddenly at his late residence in Medford, on Friday last.

Both the *Jameson* and *Portsmouth* are ordered here from Newport, and each will undergo repairs, detaining them here from six weeks to two months.

Capt. Ralph Chandler has invented a "sash fastener," which, for neatness, security and cheapness, is the best thing yet seen in that line.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The contract for building the new sewer has been awarded to a Brooklyn contractor by the name of Brady, he being the lowest bidder. He is to do the work under the supervision of the Civil Engineer of the yard, according to plans and specifications drawn up by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and agrees to finish the work within a certain time at a cost not to exceed \$60,000.

The Board to inspect the Navy yards arrived here on Monday, and will make an informal survey of the yard lasting about three days, and upon their return from the Mare Island yard will again visit this station, holding sessions to hear arguments in favor of and against the sale of this property. It is thought the only part that will be recommended to be sold will be that section between the Marine Barracks and Naval Hospital.

Orders have been received from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, discharging Samuel F. Williams, Master Shipwright, and employing Peter C. Ogilvie in his place. Ogilvie was formerly employed in the department as a quartermaster, and lately as a shipwright.

From and after Nov. 20, the dinner hour shall be from 12 to 1, instead of 11:30 to 12:30, and employees who do not attend morning muster will not be permitted to attend the P. M. roll call. This order is decidedly in the interest of the yard employees.

The *Junata's* trial trip rather upset things. Leaks were found, and the returned to the yard to go in dock; but the *Trenton's* condition was such that it was impossible to take her out. The *Junata* was sent to "Red Hook" to be docked and man sent from the yard to stop the leaks. As soon as the repairs are finished she will sail for China.

The Construction Department is loading a schooner with timber for the Boston yard, some of it being very heavy sticks for immediate use.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, who has been confined to his house by sickness, is once more on his feet, and expects to leave with the Board of Yard Inspection for the Mare Island Yard.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.

Chief Engineer Melville completed his testimony before the Jeannette Board on Thursday, and the remainder of the week will probably be occupied in reading over the testimony. His testimony was noticeable for the entire absence of complaint or criticism of his commanding officer. In concluding his testimony, Mr. Melville said:

I did not know that it would be deemed proper for me to pass judgment upon my commanding officer, but to my mind he was as good a man as could be assigned to any duty at any time or in any place; he always seemed equal to any emergency, and all that he did was done with his whole soul; had I supposed that I would be permitted to speak of my commanding officer, or of his conduct, I should not have allowed five minutes to pass without bearing my testimony to his worth and unflinching devotion to duty; but words of mine are of little value beside the monument which his record has erected to his heroism and unwavering fidelity to the service and to the well being of those entrusted to his charge.

In answer to the question: Have you any special commen-

dation to make? witness said: I desire to refer to the conduct of the party who accompanied me upon my trip to Henrietta Island, and would like to embody in my evidence my report at that time; the persons were Duubar, Ninderman, Bartlett, Erickson and Sharwell; two of them—Bartlett and Ninderman—are now living. Continuing, witness said that he believed every officer and man performed his duty to the best of his ability according to his light, and desired to mention especially Ninderman and Bartlett, who were the two leading men in the work on the floor and on the search; Ninderman in particular, who, in addition to his duties as seaman, was a good carpenter and sailmaker, and was always, to the end, considered one of the leading men of the expedition.

Continuing, witness said: Of those deserving special commendation, Dr. Ambler was one of the most worthy; during the time that the *Jeannette* was locked in the ice he was constantly taking such measures as would promote the comfort of the sick and preserve the health of the crew; in addition to his necessary routine duties he was constantly devising and carrying out sanitary measures that added to the general health and welfare; the good health and fine spirits of the crew previous to the retreat were greatly due to his professional abilities; in the history of arctic research there has only been one ship that has been free from scurvy; this was the *Jeannette*; this is the best encomium that I can pass on Ambler; on the march his services were invaluable; during the illness of Chipp he was roadmaster as well as surgeon; afterward he volunteered to work in harness, and requested that, in addition to caring for the sick, he might be allowed to participate in the labors of the working parties; wherever we were and whatever our situation, Ambler proved himself a skilled physician and excellent officer, and a noble man.

In conclusion, said witness: It would be very difficult to make any further distinctions where each and every man faithfully did his very best.

A series of questions suggested by the brother of Mr. Collins were put by the Judge Advocate, who reserved his right to object to any of them. He did object to this question: "Did Captain De Long ever speak to you in regard to his trouble with Mr. Collins?" This objection was sustained by the Court.

Mr. Melville was asked:

Do you know anything further than you have already stated in relation to the alleged trouble between Captain De Long and Mr. J. J. Collins? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever give an order to bring Lieut. Danenhower back to your camp dead or alive? A. I can remember no reason for giving such an order. Mr. Danenhower came and went under my instructions, and I do not remember ever to have given such an order; under the circumstances in which I was placed I should not have hesitated, however, to give such an order if I had believed it to be necessary.

Q. Would you now recognize your handwriting in such an order if it had been given? A. Yes, sir.

The President of the Court asked if any such order had been produced or offered in evidence, and the Judge Advocate replied in the negative.

Q. Have you given up all the letters which you found on J. J. Collins? A. Everything save the crucifix was delivered into the hands of the Secretary of the Navy; while on my way up the Lena River Mr. Jackson, a New York *Herald* correspondent, showed me a telegram from the Secretary of the Navy giving him authority to inspect the papers of J. J. Collins and the records of Capt. De Long; I allowed him to do so, but to the best of my knowledge and belief everything was given back to me by Mr. Jackson and turned over to the Secretary of the Navy.

Q. When one of your men asked you what should be done with the crucifix found upon the body of Mr. Collins what did you say? A. I told him in all probability his friends would like to have it, but as it was probably a part of his religion it had better be buried with him, and such was its final disposition. Witness added: It should be remembered that I was not present when the bodies were searched by Bartlett and Ninderman.

In answer to the question, did you have any difference with Mr. Collins, Mr. Melville answered that there had been some unpleasantness growing out of his jokes, which Mr. Collins interpreted as intended to show disrespect to his Irish nationality. Captain De Long told witness Collins had complained that Melville hurt his feelings by singing Irish songs and making Irish jokes; witness replied that he only sang songs for his own amusement and with no intention of hurting the feelings of any one; Captain De Long said: "Well, Melville, I would not sing any more in his presence and then there can be no cause for complaint;" from that time, continued witness, until we parted, I never sang an Irish song or told an Irish joke in Collins's presence; I said to him, however, that if he had intimated to me that it was unpleasant to him I would have desisted; that there was no occasion to complain to the Captain, and that I considered his course unmanly in doing so; from that time witness had no intercourse with Collins save such as their official relations required.

In reply to a further question witness said: At one of the reported difficulties between Mr. Collins and Captain De Long I believe Mr. Danenhower was present; Mr. Collins was treated just as any other officer and with the same cordiality; at one time Mr. Collins took a notion not to respond to the usual good morning salutation of the Captain; when the Captain entered the washroom mornings it was his custom to say, "Good morning, gentlemen," and we all responded with, "Good morning, Captain;" Mr. Collins, however, used to turn his back when he saw the Captain coming in, and look away or walk away without responding; Mr. Newcomb and Mr. Collins used to talk and walk together more than they did with any of the other officers and were on more intimate terms with each other than with the others; no distinction whatever was made in the mess on account of their being civilian officers, but all were treated with the same courtesy and upon an equal footing.

Mr. Melville gave a long and very interesting account of his search for De Long and his party, of the final discovery of their bodies and the records of the expedition and of the search for Lieut. Chipp. Witness stated that the first effort made by himself or party for the relief of the other members of the *Jeannette* crew was on the 20th of October, 1881, from Janavalooh, when Lieut. Danenhower made a sledge expedition to the south; it was not possible to institute an earlier search for the reason that witness' party was upon an island from which they could not get away until the ice formed sufficiently strong to permit it; the first messenger that could be sent was despatched for assistance for their own party; the whole Lena Delta is a series of islands, with rivers and river channels which can only be crossed by boats in summer, and sleds in winter after the ice is strong enough to bear the people; when the ice first forms gales of wind frequently break it up and it is liable to be blown out; none of witness' people were clad for an expedition in October; the only clothing they had for their journey to Bulun was borrowed from the natives and had to be returned; witness was utterly dependent upon the natives for everything and had no means to pay for anything; the first messenger that it was possible to send was sent from Janavalooh, which was not a place of been satisfactorily accounted for; witness believed that Capt. De Long's party died of hunger and cold; when the bodies were first found they were readily recognizable; in burying them witness took precautions to so place them that the bodies could at any subsequent time be recognized; the island on which witness and party were detained at Janavalooh was more than two hundred miles distant from where Capt. De Long landed, and about one hundred and thirty miles from where he perished, with a range of mountains and a bay of running ice intervening; on the day that witness first heard De Long had landed it would have been impossible—even if witness could have seen him from where he was—to reach him before he died, as De Long's last entry in his diary was made October 30, and witness first heard on October 29 that he had landed; witness had no fault to find with the conduct of any officer or man upon the expedition, or with the arrangements and general conduct of the retreat over the ice.

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DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Gen. Holabird concludes his discussion of the subject
of desertion in the Army, in the *United Service* for
December. He suggests that it would be well to enlist
intelligent youths of military spirit, and eighteen years
of age, in small numbers at first, and place them under
instruction at Leavenworth, with the view of their being
company clerks, riding masters, drill masters, non-
commissioned officers, farriers, etc., in the several regi-
ments of cavalry and infantry. If this cannot be done,
young and promising non-commissioned officers should
be sent to the school, to take a course in riding, tactics,
drilling, etc. By this step the standard for these non-
commissioned positions would be raised throughout the
Army, discipline would become more a moral force
than a physical one, and the knock down, tie up methods
might be expected to disappear from the service, with
decided advantage to its character. Violence, he
reasons, should be used only to suppress violence and
never as a punishment.

Greater discrimination should be shown in punishing
offences, and the distinction between desertion and ab-
sence without leave more clearly defined. Those who
return voluntarily with a period named, say not ex-
ceeding two months, ought to be tried simply for ab-
sence without leave, and so given a much reduced
punishment; such as to make good time lost and to
forfeit their pay while absent, with deprivation of
liberty for a time. It seems but fair, says Gen. Holo-
bird, "that the punishment for an absence should have
some reference to the time of absence, or the time lost
by the Government. It would seem sufficient, in case of
absence of one, two, or three years, to give a confinement
of one, two, or three years, with an alternative of a fine of
say three hundred dollars per year, and discharge from
custody on payment, the deserter to be barred from en-
listing again in the Army. In some cases friends of the
prisoners might pay the fine. It has been suggested that
fines for minor offences, such as an absence for a few
days, disorderly conduct, spree, and frolic, should be
kept in the hands of the Pay Department, as a fund to
be paid the soldier on his discharge, if he serve reason-
ably well during his enlistment. But should he desert,
or commit any grave offence, then this fund, or a part
of it, as a Court-martial shall determine, may be forfeit-
ed to the Government."

Gen. Holabird repeats his recommendation for a rigid
inquiry into the circumstances of each case of desertion,
saying: "If a gun be lost, or a dozen horses, if a build-
ing is burned, if forage or clothing is made away with,
there is a prodigious commotion; but a dozen valuable
men may desert, worth ten guns, a score of horses, etc.
and scarcely a ripple is made upon the official surface
of the occasion. These men may carry off as many
horses as they choose to take, and the entire matter will
be settled by a charge on the muster roll."

An increase in the pay of the non-commissioned staff
is advised, and it is suggested that it might even be wise
to reduce the pay of a second lieutenant of less than five
years standing to accomplish this. "The extra lieuten-
ant now authorized for adjutant and regimental quar-
termaster might be abolished (although this step is not
advised as a good one), thus reducing expenses so as to
make no material increase of the appropriation for
the pay of the Army, whilst looking to the increase of
pay of the non-commissioned staff of regiments and the
non-commissioned officers of companies.

As it is now the non-commissioned officer, and also
the cadet, is raised to a commissioned officer, and thus
jumped at once to a great height of salary without that
gradual ascension by degrees usually practiced. Would
it not be far better, more fair and judicious, to graduate

by suitable steps in these cases the ascent from cadet or non-commissioned officer to a commissioned officer? Non-commissioned officers, in the first place, should receive as much pay as a cadet." It might be well, it is suggested, to leave the appointment of non-commissioned staff officers to the department commander upon the recommendation of the regimental commander. Their warrants should be of parchment, and made to conform as near as may be to a commission, by being signed by the assistant adjutant-general and the department commander.

"To recapitulate," says Gen. H., in conclusion, "in what way do we propose to affect the morale of the Army as regards desertion?"

First, by increasing in value the prizes within reach of enlisted men, which are usually gained by strength of character and good conduct; that is, largely increase the pay of non-commissioned officers, especially those of regiments and companies, making them approach more nearly to the pay of the lowest grade of commissioned officers.

Second, by rendering the service at the military posts less irksome and more attractive by greater liberty, greater variety of amusements, comfortable quarters, wholesome food, clothing, and less arbitrary punishments.

Third, by an increase of ration, especially at recruiting depots and stations wherever young soldiers are quartered or cared for before they become incorporated into regular organizations. An improvement in the ration might be made at once by deducting the bone when fresh meat is issued, so that each man should have his pound and a quarter of clear meat. This is a country where meat is relatively cheap, and our people are accustomed to have all of it that they want. Beef issued is usually only grass fed and is in light condition; the bone under such circumstances constitutes quite a large part of the allowance. This increase of ration, if it diminish desertion, is in the line of strict economy; for the loss of two thousand deserters per year is equal to a loss to the military service, at five hundred dollars each, of a million of dollars.

G. O. 130, from Army Headquarters, which we publish this week, will, we hope go far to abate the evil. It is often alleged, and deserters themselves, on returning to their allegiance, have often stated that oppression and unjust treatment by officers and non-commissioned officers were the main causes of their leaving the colors. A special report, however, in each case of desertion, with a rigid scrutiny by Department commanders of the causes and influences which have led thereto, as required by G. O. 130, will possibly get at the root of the evil, and in course of time abate it. Desertion can never we think, be wholly eradicated in any army, but certainly, in these days of civilization and humanitarian influences, there should be no causes within the Army to produce this military crime so pernicious in its effects and, withal, so expensive to the Government.

CIVILIZING THE INDIANS.

In noticing the excellent article, contributed by Lieut. George S. Wilson, 12th Infantry, to the November *Atlantic*, we stated that Lieut. Wilson proposed to establish the Pima Indians "on Fort McDowell reservation as a model Indian community." It is to be understood that the lieutenant's idea is not to transfer the whole tribe (4,600 Indians) to the reservation, but to establish a community separate and distinct from the reservation and the tribe. This community he calls "a civilization community and school of industry." The buildings on the reservation are ample for a school of over 200 children, including houses for the superintendent and employees, and good shops. "Invite," says Lieut. Wilson, "Pima families—preferably young and middle-aged—to become settlers on the reservation, and allot to each not less than twenty, nor more than eighty, acres of cultivable land. No tribal relations to be recognized in the community; each to have individual rights and responsibilities." "No direct gratuity," he says further, "should be allowed members of the community; but the superintendent should be furnished with all practical means of indirect help, including expensive farming implements, such as wagons, thrashers, reapers, evaporating pans for making sorghum molasses, etc. The Indians should have the use of these, as well as instruction in their management by the farmer, and be charged a reasonable toll in kind, to be applied to the uses of the school. Give them nothing; help them in everything. Give all the freighting of supplies for the school to members of the community, and from the regular rates of pay make a deduction, for use of the wagons. Encourage them to engage in this sort of work for private parties, and furnish them the same facilities, on the same terms. In time they would buy their own wagons. . . . A co-operative store, to be owned by the Indians, should be maintained. Among the Pimas are a great many who could (and I believe would) subscribe from twenty-five to one hundred dollars for the purpose."

We give this fuller presentation of Lieut. Wilson's idea in his own language, for the reason that we find that an incorrect impression of what is proposed by him was derived from our previous condensed statement of his views. "If I were asked," says Lieut. Wilson, "to what extent I would apply the project to other tribes, my answer would be, 'The theory entire; the details only so far as they would fit a particular case.' Here

advantage is taken of the special and excellent facilities at hand, perhaps not to be found in another instance; in other cases set apart, a portion of the regular reservation, for there must be no official connection between the community and other Indians. The tribal relation must be broken, and they must receive no gifts at the agency. The Pimas are an agricultural people; therefore farming is made prominent in this scheme. With some tribes stock-raising would take precedence; with other industries. The plan for the Pimas is made a vehicle for carrying a theory of a line of treatment for the whole uncivilized Indian population, but the details of the plan are special."

As MR. CARL SCHURZ, formerly Secretary of the Interior, is now the editor of the New York *Evening Post*, we may assume that what is said there on the subject of Indian affairs comes from him. In the *Post* of Thursday last we find the following: "The *Herald* says 'the most cheering news that has come from the Indian country in a long time is that the Sioux Indians want to work, at least to the extent of owning farms and raising cattle,' and hopes 'that the Government will allow this powerful tribe to thus divert its energies from the more exciting but less profitable diversion of war.' What our esteemed contemporary speaks of as news is no news at all. The main body of the Sioux Nation has been at peace with all the world, and devoting its energies more or less to useful pursuits for several years. Ever since their present locations were established they have been building little houses, tilling the soil and raising cattle in a small way, and earning large sums of money by freighting. The only exception of any consequence were Sitting Bull and his little band of 'renegades.' The recommendations made by the Sioux Commission which have caused the *Herald* to express its gratification are made only in pursuance of the general system adopted several years ago and consistently followed ever since. Under it the progress of the Sioux has been especially encouraging. They have shown particular anxiety to have their children educated, and the proportion of Sioux children at Carlisle and Hampton is therefore very large."

"Oh comme j'aime le Militaire," sings the Duchess of Gerolstein, and she has her counterpart in a widow woman who owns a ranch near Mandan. This amorous lady writes to an officer of the 7th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Yates, D. T.:

DEAR SIR: My man, perhaps you know, is dead. I buried him last Thursday. It is coming on spring now, and I am a lone woman, with a big ranch and the Indians about. I don't mind the Indians, the red devil, but I have too much work for any woman to do. If you have any sergeant about to be mustered out, or a private if he is a good man, I would like to have you inform me about him. If he is a steady man, likes work and wants a good home, I will marry him, if we think we can get along together. It is a good chance for any man. Please answer.

If these offers are plenty at the West, it may account for the number of desertions from the service. In these days it won't do to tempt even our commissioned officers with proposals of this kind. Possibly the widow intends this as a sly suggestion, after the order of the Puritan maiden Priscilla, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

THERE seems to be a reasonable probability that by the 1st of July next, the corps known as "General Service Clerks," will have disappeared from the Army rolls, and in their places will be found civilian clerks at an adequate rate of compensation. Adjutant Gen. Drum and his assistants have unanimously recommended this measure in their recent reports as tending in many respects to the good of the service. They have disappeared from the War Department under legislation of last summer, and there is no military reason why they should be maintained at the headquarters of divisions and departments, where numerous civilian clerks are already employed in the staff offices of those headquarters.

The infantry are coming to the front in the contest for the Nevada Trophy. A circular of November 10 published by Gen. Schofield shows that Co. B, 21st U. S. Infantry (Capt. S. B. Jocelyn), stationed at Fort Townsend, made in competition for the trophy scores as follows: At 200 yards, 88.21 per cent.; at 300 yards, 86.68 per cent. This gives an average per cent. of 87.42. If examination shall prove that 80 per cent. of the strength present and absent, officers and men, of Capt. Jocelyn's company, have, as prescribed, made in ten consecutive shots during any one month's "regular practice," an average of nearly 90 per cent. at 200 and 87 at 300 yards kneeling, without sheds, or shelter of any kind from wind or weather, and strictly as certified, there is hope that the infantry will lead in marksmanship, as certainly, considering the requirements from that arm, it is proper they should do.

RECENT attempts to reinforce our Navy appear to only emphasize its decrepid condition. The *Miantonomoh* must await repairs before she can be of service, as some portion of her machinery has given out, and her best speed is reported at four knots. The average speed of the old *Miantonomoh* on her trip from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Queenstown, in June, 1886, was 6.84 knots, she making the 1,765 knots between the two ports in 10 days 18 hours. Of two vessels ordered to reinforce the Asiatic Station, one, the *Essex*, cracked her high pressure crank, and the other, the *Juntata*, broke down on her steam trial. Accidents are unavoidable, but we have too few vessels to invalid any of them.

GEN. R. S. MACKENZIE, U. S. A., has been granted by Gen. Pope a month's leave, with privilege of three months' extension, which will carry him over until about March, 1883, when there may be a place to assign him without prejudice to any one. A despatch to the N. Y. *Times* from Washington says: "It is understood that he will spend the leave here looking out for his interests with the Senate, to whom his appointment must be submitted for confirmation. The opposition to him in Army circles comes from the fact that his longevity record does not entitle him to promotion, quite a list of officers ranking him in that respect. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1862. Outside opposition, in which Senators are supposed to be included, arises from the belief that the promotion was due to General Grant's friendly offices."

THE death of Capt. Douglas G. Risley, U. S. A., retired, reduces the retired list to 418. About four officers will retire under the 64-year law between now and next November, so that the retired list will have to be reduced by 20 during the next year to permit any retirements because of disability. If, however, the officers drop off from the list as rapidly as they have since the 1st of January, 1882, there will be some slight chance of one or two retiring. From the 1st of January, 1882, to Nov. 23, 1882, eighteen deaths of retired officers have been chronicled. The next officer to retire under the 64 year law will be Major T. C. H. Smith, Pay Department, who retires in January.

THE Inspection Board, of which Commodore Semmes, U. S. N., is President, have gone to New London, and will proceed thence to Sackett's Harbor and Erie, Pa. At Sackett's Harbor there is an old line of battle ship which has been on the docks since the war of 1812, which is to be examined and inspected. The *Michigan* is at Erie, Pa. This Board is to report what vessels should be kept in the service.

AN officer to relieve Rear Admiral Balch of the command of the naval force on the Pacific Station will proceed to Panama in the mail steamer of Dec. 20. Rear Admiral Balch retires Jan. 21, 1883, on which day he becomes 62 years of age. He will proceed from Callao to Panama in the *Pensacola* to meet his successor and make the necessary transfers.

THE San Francisco *Report* of November 9th is very much stirred up by Col. Tourtellotte's attentions to the Vice Regal party. It says:

Colonel Tourtellotte, U. S. A., has returned to this city. He has been up north with the vice-regal party, and he is going to wait for them here and, when they come, attach himself to the suite once more. Colonel Tourtellotte was "detached" by Gen. Sherman or Sheridan to accompany the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise across the continent, with instructions to "show them the courtesies of the Army," or some both of that kind. The consequence is that, while brother officers of his are down in Arizona, New Mexico or Texas, or away up in the wild, inhospitable and desolate regions of the north, he is dancing attendance upon a Scotch lord and an English Princess, drawing his pay all the time as though on military duty. It is this sort of gross favoritism and silly snobbery that makes the Army of the United States less popular than it should be, and threatens it with a very rough and revolutionary overhauling some of these days. There are 2,162 officers to its 23,024 men. If Congress were to cut off its Tourtellottes—the feather-bed soldiers who escort British nobility around the country, lead the German at Washington, and fill the hotel lobbies in all the great cities—we should only have about 1,162 officers to pay and provide for; and 1,162 officers would be more than enough to administer and command the Army.

This is a specimen of the loose talk with which newspapers, which ought to know better, mislead the public. Whatever the *Report* may think of the duty on which Colonel Tourtellotte has been ordered, it offers no warrant for insulting an officer who entered the service in the midst of war as a private soldier, and won in the field his successive commissions as captain, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and who received four separate brevets for gallant and meritorious services, up to that of brigadier general. What does this truculent newspaper critic want?—that each officer who bears the President's commission should cut a specific number of throats in each year? Is it not sufficient that he should discharge to the best of his ability the duty to which he may be assigned, and for which the law pro-

vides? It is a contemptible spirit which would deprive officers who have served gallantly on many a field, and who are always at command for similar services, of such temporary advantage as a period of peace may allow them. The trouble is, not that there are too many "soft places" for our officers, but that it is in the nature of things that these places cannot be so distributed as to please everybody. But this offers no excuse for such talk as that of the *Report*, which ought to be, and doubtless is, ashamed of itself for yielding to a supposed necessity for catering to popular prejudice. Though General Sherman has not appointed the full number of aides that the law provides for him, we can answer for it that no neglected duty in Washington results from Colonel Tourtellotte's temporary detail to discharge an office of courtesy to the head of a neighboring state.

Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. A., writes a long letter to the N. Y. *Times* of Sunday last in criticism of Gen. Cist's account of Chickamauga, as given in "The Army of the Cumberland," in the Scribner series. Gen. Wood says: "It was well understood that Gen. Cist was so thoroughly imbued with partisan bias as to be utterly incapable of doing full and impartial justice to the services of any officer who had ever been in any way antagonized with his quondam chief, Gen. Rosecrans." He defends himself from Gen. Cist's charge that having been reprimanded by Gen. Rosecrans in the morning of Sept. 20, 1863, for tardiness of movement of his division, he, Gen. Wood, purposely placed an unwarrantable construction on an order and made a movement which led to disaster to the Army. In conclusion, says Gen. Wood, "If such stuff as Gen. Cist has, while masquerading in the role of historian, given to the American people as history be accepted as history, then, truly, that good old standard word history will in the end come to have a new definition, and our posterity will use English dictionaries in which the word history, if the meaning of the generic term is to be in accord with recent concrete specimens of it, will be defined as the art of misrepresentation and defamation."

The Irish skirmishers have been having some lively meetings in New York, the object being to ascertain what has become of the fund raised by them. The chief expenditure was for the submarine torpedo boats, of which we gave a description some time ago. \$33,330.79 was the amount charged for these. According to the report, one of the rams was sold for old iron and the other now lies in the mud off the New Jersey flats.

The annual report of Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, Medical Director of the Department of Texas, brings out the significant fact, that while there were 264 cases of inebriation, chronic alcoholism, and delirium tremens, among the white troops in that department, there was not a single case among the colored troops. The proportion of still more disreputable disorders among the white and colored troops stands about the same; the warmer blooded negroes at least showing no excess, though the percentage of disease as a whole and of death was greater among them than among the whites. Desertion is far less frequent among the negroes. On the whole, the colored troops lose nothing by comparison with the white regiments.

We call attention to the opinions of the officer having charge of "Education in the Army," as given in his annual report, which appears elsewhere, as contrasted with the opinions of General Vincent on the same subject, which will be found under the heading of "Department of Texas, 1881-2." The subject is an important one and will bear discussion.

The ceremonies of "Evacuation Day" Saturday of this week in New York were made additionally interesting by the presence at the "Battery" of Capt. H. F. Brewerton's Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery, which fired a salute as the national flag was raised by a member of the Old Guard.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We do hope that we shall hear no more twaddle about the bayonet being an obsolete weapon. The fight at Tel-el-Kebir proves that it is no such thing, for not only were many of the Egyptians killed or wounded by the bayonet, but the returns of our own casualties show that it was used with effect on our own men. A great deal has hitherto been made of the argument that instances of bayonet wounds were very rare. We always combated that argument, by pointing out that in the hands of British soldiers it was so formidable a weapon that an enemy rarely stopped to encounter it; in fact, that

it was rather a case of moral than material effect. As well might it be urged that artillery was absolutely useless, because at Gravelotte only six per cent. of the casualties among the Prussians were caused by the French guns."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

We most cordially endorse what is said of General Slocum by a correspondent, who writes us as follows: "The return of Gen. H. W. Slocum as member of Congress from New York, will be welcomed by very many Army officers who remember his kindly efforts in their behalf when he was in the House before. One of the best speeches ever made by a member of Congress in behalf of our little Army was made by Gen. Slocum at that time. It was full of kindness and brimming over with good feeling, and displayed a thorough knowledge of the wants of the service. Gen. Slocum was looked upon at that day by nearly every officer with whom the writer came in contact on service, as a staunch friend and well-wisher of the Army, and one upon whom we could rely to fight our battles for right and justice in the halls of Congress. There is hardly one of what may now be called the older officers of the Army, but will be glad to know that General Slocum is again a member of that body to which we must all look for the ways and means of making our lives happy, or (comparatively) miserable."

Another week has passed and nothing new has been developed concerning the appointment of the paymaster and assistant surgeon-general. It is now believed that the President will wait until Congress convenes before he makes it known who he has decided to appoint to these positions.

The Special Committee of the Senate on the subject of heavy ordnance seem to take little interest in the matter. It was expected that a meeting would be held on Tuesday, the 21st, and Senator Logan, the Chairman, returned from New York, and was at the Committee Room for that purpose, but found that none of the members had responded to the call for the meeting. He says that he will not make any further effort to bring the members together but will await their convenience. It is not expected that anything will be done now until the Senate convenes.

The Special Committee of Congress to decide upon the distribution of offices in the War and Navy Department it is expected will meet in Washington the latter part of next week. The Committee consists of the members of the Conference Committee on the last legislative appropriation bill.

The *Denver Tribune* describes the Washington house recently purchased by Mr. Hubbard of Massachusetts, for his daughter, the wife of Mr. Bell, of telephone fame, and a deaf mute. It was built at a cost of over \$100,000 in cheaper times, for Brodhead, who married a daughter of R. Storrs Willis, of New York, another daughter having married Lieut. Emery, U. S. Navy. The house and stable stand on a lot bounded by four streets—Fifteenth on the east, Rhode Island avenue on the north, N street on the south, and the street running between these two last, and fronting on Scott circle, on the west. It has a conservatory on the south side, with walls of enamelled brick, claimed to be a revival of the lost art of enamelling brick, and to fully equal that of the brick in the tower of Pekin. Above this is an oratory, for Mrs. Brodhead, who hoped to live in the house herself, is a Catholic. This oratory, opening from the largest bedroom, has stained glass windows, illuminated in designs symbolical of tenets in the Catholic Church. The kitchen has walls of bright-colored tiles and wainscoting of Georgia pine. On the parlor floors are the dining room, pantry, billiard room, library, reception room, and parlor, with the conservatory opening from the library. On the opposite side is a porte cochere on Rhode Island avenue. The stable, which cost over \$6,000, is as finely finished and ventilated as a dwelling house would be, and is considered the most perfect in this country. It has a perfect system of lighting by electricity, so that a match need never be used in it. Above are perfectly ventilated rooms for servants' quarters, including a bath room and closets, all heated by steam in winter.

Adjutant General Drum has been somewhat indisposed during the week, necessitating his giving up official duties for several days. Asst. Adj. Gen. Chauncey McKeever acted as adjutant general during his temporary illness.

It is reported that Secretary Chandler will recommend in his annual report this year, the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Light House Board, from the Treasury Department to the control of the Navy Department. His report no doubt will be an unusually interesting one, as well as a very full one, judging from the time he is devoting to its preparation. He has been engaged upon it every night since the first of last week, frequently working until 2 o'clock in the morning. He does not expect to complete it until some time during the coming week. It is expected that he will make some remarks upon the question of promotion by selection.

The Naval Advisory Board is entering with energy upon their work. Besides the room in which they meet in the new building, they have the old steam engineer draughting room in the old building, in which two or three draughtsmen are working on plans, etc.

It is announced that the Secretary of the Navy will submit the new Navy Regulations, already in type, to a board of officers for examination and revision. This is quite appropriate, as it will give both the staff and line an opportunity of being heard, and will be far more satisfactory to the service than if left entirely to one class.

Some humorist has started the report in Naval circles that

ex-Secretary Robeson is to be given the vacant position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It would seem, however, that there is no haste to select the assistant secretary for either the Navy or the War Department. Secretary Lincoln and Secretary Chandler both say that they have not recommended any one for the position, and have no intimation from the President about his having any one in view. Secretary Lincoln says there is really no necessity for having an Assistant Secretary of War since the law was passed which authorizes the General of the Army and other officers to act during the absence of the Secretary. Secretary Chandler also is of opinion that such an officer is not needed in his Department, as he has the authority to designate a chief of any bureau to act for him during his absence. The question now naturally presents itself, why were these offices created? With reference to the Assistant Secretary of War it can probably be explained, as prior to the passage of the law making this office no one was authorized to perform the duties of the Secretary during his absence, but with reference to the Navy it cannot be said who instigated the movement, as it will be remembered that a bill providing for an Assistant Secretary was introduced in both houses of Congress during the last session, and was adversely reported from both committees at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy, who in reply to letters from the committees said he did not think such an office in his Department was necessary. These places, however, may be filled if some influential politicians make application for the positions, but up to this time no one seems to have given much attention to the matter.

We have been asked what is the exact status of the project to erect a statue to the late Rear-Admiral S. F. Dupont. Our correspondent at Washington has looked the matter up and gives us the following: "The Chief of Engineers of the Army has informed Col. Rockwell, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds who would have the charge and direction of this matter, that the appropriation for the preparation of the circle and pedestal for the erection of this statue will not be available until the parties in charge of the preparation of the statue has been heard from. It is useless to purchase a pedestal and prepare the grounds until the dimensions of the statue are known. Senator Bayard, who introduced the bill and urged its passage, has the statue in charge, and when he returns to Washington, which will be in a few days, we shall know what progress he has made toward raising funds for it. Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers has also interested himself in the matter but can do nothing until Senator Bayard reaches Washington. The funds will be raised by subscriptions from the friends of Admiral Dupont, and there is every confidence that a goodly sum will be secured."

It is rumored that the officers in the Navy Bureau of Intelligence are about to go into bankruptcy because of the large amount which they are called upon to pay for postage in answering the letters of inquiry from numerous private correspondents.

The annual report of Fourth Auditor Beardsley shows that the aggregate payments on account of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, were a little less than the aggregate appropriations made by Congress. Some of the appropriations were over-expended, and the deficiencies provided for at the last session. Two or three others remain for future consideration. Disbursements amounting to more than \$15,000,000 have been made without loss. For the support of the Service in foreign waters, bills of exchange were sold amounting to \$1,767,723.75, of which \$1,355,137.71 were drawn on our agents in London, and \$412,586.04 on the Secretary of the Navy. This latter sum is more than double that of previous years, and indicates an improved condition of our foreign trade and credit. A commission of 1 per cent. is paid to the London agents on sums paid by them. The Auditor suggests that this work could be as well done by a pay officer of the Navy, thus saving in expense, or if the present agency is to be continued, one-half of 1 per cent. would be an ample commission. The appropriation of a sum in gross for the entertainment of the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy is pronounced unwise, and the following bill of items is given as an illustration, it having been made at the last meeting of said board:

Carriages.....	\$106 00	Freight.....	\$4 38
Barber.....	15 00	Washing.....	12 00
Expense Cards, etc.	4 57	Groceries.....	269 97
Umbrellas, etc.....	37 17	Meats.....	207 55
Glass.....	6 52	Fish.....	45 47
Flowers.....	13 76	Vegetables & fruit..	82 10
Naval Storekeeper..	25 36	Ice-cream & Cake..	61 75
China.....	205 56	Wines, Liquors and	
Servants.....	208 16	Mineral Waters..	530 16
Newspapers.....	4 50	Cigars.....	252 12
Ice.....	23 76		
Telegraphing.....	6 67	Total.....	\$2,189 76
Tinware.....	6 23		

The remainder of \$2,600 appropriated was exhausted in payment of mileage.

Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, is distributing among merchants a circular, asking them to contribute toward a Garfield monument by lending their support to the Washington Fair. In a circular letter to the manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, he says: "The time allowed for this work is short, but the opportunity for the best exhibit of manufactured tobacco and cigars ever made in this country is now presented, and this feature of our heartfelt work seems especially appropriate. May I expect your active and material aid? There will be no charge for space for donations, which will be received up to December 3, and transportation charges will be paid here." The preparations for the fair involve not only the Capitol dome rotunda, but the statuary hall and connecting passages, as well. The exhibits will be

in readiness for the opening, on the 25th inst. The great feature will be the exhibit of paintings. Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Gorringer, U. S. Navy, sends his valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities to Washington for exhibition at the fair. Chief Engineer Henry Lee Snyder, U. S. N., has been engaged during the week in placing them and numerous other articles in the glass cases on the stands in the Rotunda of the Capitol. Mr. Snyder has charge of the divisions allowed for the Army and Navy, and has displayed great energy in getting interesting relics for exhibition. Among other things on his stand will be the sternpost of the U. S. steamer *Kearsarge* which received the shot from the *Alabama*; the breech-loading gun of Cortez which did some work in Mexico; two Mexican bronze trophies; a pyramidal stack of arms, etc.

CAPT. ALFRED HOPKINS, of the U. S. Navy, was dismissed on Nov. 21, in pursuance of the sentence of the Court-martial by which he was tried. A despatch to the daily papers sent out from Washington, Nov. 22, apparently in the interest of the dismissed officer, says: "The result of the trial was a great surprise to the accused officer and his friends, as they had supposed that sufficient evidence of an extenuating character had been submitted to the court to at least save him from dismissal for the technical violation of the rules of the Navy. The evidence of Surg. Owen, in particular, was depended upon to establish a case of justification in behalf of the defence, but the court, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President adopted the view that the circumstances attending the abandonment of his post of duty on the part of Capt. Hopkins could not excuse such a breach of discipline, and the dismissal was accordingly ordered. Capt. Hopkins was at the Navy Department today, and held a brief interview with Secretary Chandler, the result of which was to show the dismissed officer that his only remedy now lies with Congress. Capt. Hopkins has been more than thirty years in the Navy, and he was only recently promoted to a captaincy, the promotion having been made for long and meritorious service." On this we shall probably have an appeal to Congress, which is not so well informed as officers of the Navy as to the "meritorious services."

NAVAL officers are under suspicion, we understand, of having sent money into Mr. George M. Robeson's district in order to secure his defeat as a candidate for re-election to Congress. While we are very sure that naval officers have not contributed for any such purpose, we are inclined to believe that if they had supposed that such a contribution would have been effective, they would have expended the money with more alacrity than in almost any other cause.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Boston Journal* thus gossips about the Secretary of the Navy:

I was talking with a naval officer who has achieved high rank and distinguished honors. He has been a witness of all the changes in the naval service since the war, and is a keen observer. He said:

"Mr. Chandler is going to be and is Secretary of the Navy. He began as if he meant to be and he is keeping it up."

"What did he do?"

"The first day that he entered upon his duties he discovered that his mail was very light; that in fact he had no mail of any consequence, and having considerable knowledge of the routine affairs of the department he wondered where it was and asked for it. The reply of the person to whom his inquiry was addressed was:

"Oh, Commander—opens the mail. The Secretary never has anything to do with it."

Mr. Chandler replied: "The Secretary hereafter will have something to do with it. You can bring the mail here to me, and whenever it comes to the department always bring it to my desk as soon as it comes. I shall open the Secretary's mail myself."

"With that simple order," continued the old naval officer, "was abolished one of the lazy practices of the last naval administration. Mr. Hunt never opened his mail, and seldom knew what was in it. One of the commanders had all the mail of the Secretary sent to his desk, and took charge of the correspondence. Hunt did not trouble himself about it. He simply signed as a rule what was handed to him, and he probably knew very little about what was going on. He used to say that the commander relieved him of much trouble and anxiety; that he took off the great responsibilities of the department from him. The truth is, the commander played at Secretary while Hunt was having a good time. It was well enough known through all the Navy, it is not outside, that Hunt probably knew less about naval matters, and took less interest in the department, than any Secretary who has preceded him. Mr. Chandler proposes to know what is going on. The *New York Sun*, you know, said that if there was any stealing in the department it would not be done without Chandler's knowledge. There is not likely to be any stealing."

"How will the little Secretary walk the quarterdeck—as he would at a political convention?"

"Now, Mr. Chandler is not a bad sailor. Robeson was. They used to tell the story of him that the waving lines in the old carpet at the White House, which was presented by the Sultan of Turkey, made him sick, and the *mot* is attributed to Matt Carpenter. That Robeson was a great constitutional lawyer among sailors, and a sailor among constitutional lawyers. But Mr. Chandler is quite a good sailor, and he certainly would make a much better figure running the ropes than Mr. Robeson or Mr. Hunt. There is not going to be any nonsense about Mr. Chandler. He does not propose to have any of the fuss or humbug which seems to please so many civilians who take charge of the department."

THE contract for filling in the Potomac flats, Washington, which will probably involve \$6,000,000 before it is completed, has been awarded to P. Sanford Ross, of Jersey City, N. J.

THE NEW RETIREMENT BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In looking over the bill published in your issue of November 18, I find it defective, in that it takes no account of enlisted service, differing in this respect from other laws relating to length of service. As this bill now stands, Major T. J. Eckerson, Quartermaster's Department, who has gone through forty-three years service, and is to-day the officer longest in service of any on the active list, would be debarred from any of the advantages offered by the bill.

The words, "or enlisted man," should be inserted in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, after the words "commissioned officer," thus conforming to other laws now in force on the subject.

Boston.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

TO A DESERTER.

By PRIVATE W. A. DALZELL.

And thou art gone! Gone like the mist
That flees before the dawning sun!
Why wert thou not content? Thy food
Was plenteous! Methinks I breathe the fumes
Of fattest pork that erst did greet
Thine upturned nose each week day morn!
On Sunday thou hadst hash! Yes, hash!
Mixed by a cook that scorned to stint;
As prodigal of onions as of dirt!
Thy dinners, too, base ingrate, were
Composed for most of "Pork and Beans;"
A kindly dish! And lest e'en this
Should chance to cloy thy pampered taste,
"I was interspersed with prairie beef"
Made tender by a ten years' course.
Of pounding with a whacker's goad!
What would'st thou more? Thy supper, ah!
(The interjection will escape)
Such coffee nature never knew!
Delicious bread! O, out on thee,
Ungrateful wretch, thou'rt dead to me!
When thou didst eat calisthenics need,
How promptly then, at seven A. M.,
The bugler tuned the gay fatigue,
And thou didst find a trasty saw
That wheezed melodious the while
Thou bucked in officer's back yard!
And yet thou wouldst not stay! Did'st thou,
With gold o'er-weighted, wish relief?
Lo! where the sutler blandly smiled,
And longed to sell thee beer and wine
At twenty cents the glass! Or, if
On holy thoughts intent, thou could'st
Lift up thy voice to drown the note
Of organ groaning gospel hymns,
And, with the text, thy punctual snore
Lest fall on the believers' ears!
But thou didst choose to leave all these!
And thou didst make thy comrades mourn
The loans which thou hadst multiplied!
Oh, that thou couldst have seen when that
They knew thyself well-kept, clean gone,
How quick they pounced upon thy kit
To seek mementoes of thy stay;
And heard the hindmost roundly curse
Their stars; and e'en the foremost chide,
Because thou hadst thy blankets sold!
And now that thou hast gone, methinks
I see thee cowering round back doors,
Outbraving dogs and kitchen maids,
And dodging cops, and telling tales,
Of wife and starving brats at home
To school-girls on a taffy spree;
Or, flying out a barroom door,
Assisted by a number eleven.
And thus thou'lt be well buffeted
Until thou turn once more to seek,
With longing heart and borrowed name,
Thy home beneath the sheltering fold
Of spangled flag; whence nought shall drive
Thee or entice away, until
The call that all obey doth sound,
And thou art carried forth with arms
Reversed and muffled drums; and more
Concerning thee no wight shall hear,
Except the growl the soldier gives
Who cleans his gun.

KRIEGSPIEL VS. KRIEGSPIEL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

MR. LINCOLN once, on being requested to give an opinion on an indifferent literary composition, remarked diplomatically that it appeared to him that for a person who liked that sort of thing it was just the sort of thing he would like. When one is called upon to give his opinion of Kriegspiel the same severely non-committal reply could be made. But the difficulties are now complicated by the appearance in the field of distinct and rival Kriegspieles—each champions and each more strictly American than the other. It is conceded that no man can be a general who does not know how to play this game. God knows I want to be a general as much as any one, but the supply of generalships is not equal to the demand, and therefore when, in these days of hard scratching to be even a major, no means must be omitted to gain the coveted star, it is rather hard to learn one Kriegspiel to find out that the other was the best. To acquire a knowledge of the simplest form of this military amusement, is a severe strain on most minds, but when it comes to acquiring the advanced game, ordinary gray tissue turns white.

We have offered to us two American games—those of Messrs. Totten and Livermore. Mr. Totten's has the advantage of priority of publication, and is claimed to be based on military principles and to be an assistant both to the young and old student, that by its means one can wheel a set of fours and manœuvre a great army. The War Department, by issuing the book to companies, inferentially approves it. Now comes Capt. Livermore and says that his game is the only original Jacobs, and that Strategos is a mere military Kindergarten, useful enough to amuse infant soldiers and keep them away from mischief and draw poker. The only other American discussion of Kriegspiel is that of Capt. Raymond of the Engineers. This treatise is valuable in that it supports Capt. Livermore's claims to Kriegspielian infallibility, but it is valueless in having nothing about the Totten game. It does not even damn Strategos with faint praise, and therefore we who have occasionally looked through Strategos and assumed that it was the correct thing to make American generals, must either think that it has no merit at all or that its value as compared with the other American game must be gauged by personal preferences of the student.

Now it is possible that the real old German game, played, as is well known, every evening after tea by Moltke, Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm, may be the best after all, but it is asking a little too much of us to expect us to learn German to understand the books about it. We must fall back on our own American games, and it is due from Messrs. Livermore and Totten that they decide by a crucial test which is the champion. I propose that they meet, therefore, at some place where police interference need not be apprehended and fight an American battle and campaign with their respective games until one or the other is killed or throws up the sponge, the winner to be entitled the champion kriegspieller of America, and entitled to wear the belt. Let the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, after the manner of the *New York Clipper*, hold the stakes.

Now, if Messrs. Totten and Livermore mean business let them come up to the scratch and settle the question as to which shall have the undoubted and prescriptive right to make our future generals.

ANXIOUS INQUIRY.

N. B.—It is suggested that the game which shall take the Fitz John Porter problem and solve it satisfactorily to every one, shall have a "walk over."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT GIBSON, J. T.

November 16th, 1882.

I have been a constant reader of your paper for over eight years, and the correspondents' column has always interested me greatly. As no one seems to let you know how we, the poor benighted of the 20th Infantry, are getting along, I will do my best to give you a few items.

The return of our favorite commanding officer, Col. Bates, who has been absent for some months in charge of division rifle team, was hailed with pleasure by the command. During his absence Upton's Tactics were changed for pick and shovel drill, which caused much dissatisfaction among the rank and file. At present it has been suspended, and only the necessary police of the garrison is going on, and the soldier boys are happy once more. Lieut. Low and Indian Agt. Carter, with escort of ten men, left on the 13th for Sac and Fox Agency to give the noble red men their funds for the winter. Expected to be absent fifteen days.

All old friends of 1st Sergt. Fletcher, of K Co., will be pleased to learn that he is making rapid progress on a new banjo, and if practice or natural musical ability count, will astonish the minstrel world in '84. At present he would not be encored, or receive many bouquets from an audience at the Academy of Music or Coliseum.

Tobacco.—Upon the question as to whether sec. 1149, R. S., limiting the sale of tobacco to each man to 16 ounces per month, is superseded by par. 1, G. O. 100, c. s., H. Q. A., the Secretary of War decides that the limitation of the sale of tobacco to enlisted men to 16 ounces per month should be adhered to. (War Dept. Letter, Nov. 13, 1882.)

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Commander C. M. Chester, Hydrographic Inspector.

Steamer *Blake*—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson—Preparing for winter's work between Bermuda and Bahamas. (Address Station F, New York.)
Steamer *Bache*—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson—Preparing for winter's work, West Coast Florida. (Address Navy-yard, N. Y.)
Steamer *Hastler*—Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols—Surveying in Alaska. (Address P. O. Box 997, San Francisco, Cal.)
Steamer *McArthur*—Lieut. W. T. Swinburne—Coast of California. (Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.)
Steamer *Gedney*—Lieut. H. B. Mansfield—Preparing for winter's work, Texas Coast. (Address Navy-yard, N. Y.)
Steamer *Endeavor*—Lieut. H. B. Mansfield—Preparing for winter's work, Florida Coast. (Address Norfolk, Va.)
Schooner *Eagle*—Lieut. H. G. O. Colby—Surveying Rockland, Maine.
Schooner *Palinurus*—Lieut. Richardson Clover—Surveying Nook, Conn.
Schooner *Silliman*—Lieut. E. M. Hughes—Preparing for winter's work, Florida Coast. (Address Navy-yard, New York.)
Schooner *Drift*—J. C. Fremont, Jr.—Surveying Long Island Sound. (Address City Island, Westchester Co., N. Y.)
Schooner *Ready*—Ensign E. M. Katz—Preparing for winter's work. (Address care Darrah and Elwell, South Wharves, Phila.)
Schooner *Earnest*—Lieutenant T. Dix Bolles—(Address Fort Townsend, W. T.)
Brisk—Master Lucien Flynn—Preparing for winter's work, Texas Coast. (Address Natchez, Miss.)
Steadfast—Midshipman E. Simpson—Preparing for work, Indian River, Fla. (Address care Hopkins and Co., Jacksonville, Fla.)

ARMY ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Art., A. A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and inspect the accounts of disbursing officers thereat; also such public property as may require the action of an inspector (S. O. 216, Nov. 24, D. E.)
Major Wm. Arthur, Paymaster, will proceed to West Point on public business (S. O. 216, Nov. 24, D. E.)

Major Charles J. Sprague, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 76, Nov. 24, M. D. A.)

Major W. H. Johnston, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and will report for duty in New York City (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

Major Chas. McClure, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri and will report for duty at Boston, Mass. (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

The sick leave of Asst. Surgeon Paul R. Brown is extended six months (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

Asst. Surgeon J. K. Corson will report for duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A., at the expiration of his sick leave will report for duty at Willet's Point, N. Y. H. (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

Surgeon J. C. McFee, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

Surgeon O. H. Alden, U. S. A., at the expiration of his leave will report for duty at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. P. J. A. Cleary will report for duty to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. B. Munday is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and will report for duty to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Columbia (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

The leave of Asst. Surg. Richards Barnett is extended five months (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

The leave of 1st Lieut. F. B. Taylor, 9th Cav., is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. P. P. Powell, 9th Cav., is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

Leave of absence extended 1st Lieut. Saml L. Woodward, 10th Cavalry, for five months.

Sick leave further extended Major Henry B. Reese, Pay Dept., for six months.

1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Artillery, is relieved from detail as acting signal officer and 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Artillery, is ordered to same duty.

ADMISSION TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The question as to the proper standard for admission to the Military Academy was discussed at the meeting of the U. S. Military Service Institute on Governor's Island, Saturday afternoon last. Gen. Fry, who opened the discussion with a paper on the subject, with knightly consideration for his opponents, provided them with the protoplasm necessary for evolving luminous suggestions in reply, in the shape of a lunch accompanied by liquid refreshments. The rooms of the Institute were well filled, among the audience being three representatives of the Academic Board—Professors Michie, Andrews and Tillman. They expressed their acknowledgments to Gen. Fry for his discussion of the subject, but did not accept his conclusions that the standard of admission to the Academy was too high. In introducing his subject Gen. Fry quoted the only two requirements of the law on the subject of the qualification of candidates. Sec. 3, Act of April 29, 1812, says: "Each cadet previously to his appointment by the President of the United States, shall be well versed in reading, writing and arithmetic." In 1866 it was provided that in addition to this "candidates shall be required to have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and of the history of the United States." The law, he went on to say:

Simply requires that the candidate shall be well versed in reading, writing, and "arithmetic." The Academic Regulations—constructing and enlarging the law—say he "must be able to perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the four ground rules of arithmetic, of reduction, of simple and compound proportion, and of vulgar and decimal fractions," etc. The Regulations increase the severity of the law. The Academic Board increases the severity of the Regulations. The following ten questions in arithmetic (?) put to candidates in June last, 1882, are submitted as evidence of the severity of the Academic Board:

Time allowed three and a-half hours.

1. How many times will £541 14s. 11½d. contain £2 15s. 6½d.?
 2. Find the smallest number greater than 3, which divided by 54, 69 and 132 will give in each case a remainder of 23 10ths.
 3. On Oct. 12, 1881, A was 33 years, 6 mos. 16 days old, and B was 42 years, 3 mos. 2 days. On what day of the month and year was B exactly five times as old as A, and why did he not remain so?
 4. A does 7-10ths of a piece of work in 14 days; he then calls in B and they finish the work in two days. In how many days would B have done the work alone?
 5. Multiply 4.32 by .00012.
 6. Explain the reason for placing the decimal point in example 5 (the rule for doing so is not the reason.)
 7. If 35 men do a piece of work in 24 days, in how many days will 21-7th of that number do a piece of work 7½ times as great, providing the second set of men work twice as fast as the first, but only work one-third as long in a day?
 8. Separate 772 2-3 into three numbers, which shall be in the same proportion as 2½, 7-10ths and 3 5ths?
 9. How many fifteenths are there in 1.03?
 10. At a game of ball A wins 9 games out of 15 when playing with B, and 16 out of 25 when playing against C. How many games out of 118 could C win playing against B?
- The questions submitted to candidates in September last, 1882, were of the same kind. Three of them are as follows: "A cistern can be filled by a pipe in 18 minutes, and by another in one-third of an hour, and can be emptied by a tap in two thirds of an hour, how much of the tank will be filled in 10 minutes, all being open?"

"A wheel 5 feet in diameter, makes 2,500 turns and goes 6 miles. The circumference is 3,1416 times the diameter; how much did the wheel lose by turning around?"

"The stage leaves Rousley at 12 30 P. M., and travels 15 miles in two hours. How far can a boy travel in the stage so that travelling 3½ miles an hour he may reach Rousley at 2.45 P. M.?"

The reading of some of these questions excited considerable laughter among the profane, whose sympathies were evidently with the lads who had to solve them. Continuing, Gen. Fry said:

The law says the candidate shall be "well versed in reading and writing." The Regulations say he "must be able to read and write the English language correctly," (which is more than all college graduates can do) and shall have a knowledge of English grammar. To enforce this Regulation the Academic Board divides grammar into three parts named and valued as follows:

1st Definition	value 15
2d Parsing	" 45
3d Correcting errors in English	" 40
Total	100

The candidate who fails to get 60 of the total is generally rejected. "A knowledge of the elements" is an elastic term, as already stated, and it rests primarily with the Academic Board to determine its scope, but statistics hereinafter given, taken with the foregoing facts, indicate that the time has come for higher authority to interpret the law and revise the Regulations on the subject of admission. No classification of candidates by their knowledge when entering is authorized or necessary. They are arranged alphabetically for beginning their academic course, and their subsequent classification is wholly according to merit as ascertained by examinations in the courses taught at the Academy. The conclusion from the foregoing premises is that the present system of examination does not conform to the law, or at least to a proper interpretation of it.

NOTE.—Woolwich only requires of candidates a "competent knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic, the rule of three, the declension of the nouns and conjugation of verbs by the Latin grammar."—Clodes Forces of the Crown, pp. 459-460.

Gen. Fry further argued that the system is not calculated to produce the best results in accomplishing the main purpose of the institution which, as he showed by quotations from Secretary of War McHenry and President Monroe, was "to keep the nation supplied with persons thoroughly educated and acquainted with the 'art of war,' in its most improved and perfect state, among whom men may always be found qualified for high command, and for the duties of the artillery, the engineers, and the staff."

The oral method of examination for admission which

prevailed up to 1870 was better than the present method of written examination adopted by the Academic Board to protect themselves against the suspicion of partiality and not in the interest of candidates:

Formerly the candidate was examined orally and at the black board in the presence of the whole faculty. Sometimes he was under the disadvantage of embarrassment, but the experience, patience, and skill of the professors overcame that, and disclosed not only how much of the subject upon which he was examined the candidate understood, but led to a pretty close estimate of the character and calibre of his mind. An examination conducted in this way was thorough, considerate, liberal, and resulted in well founded convictions and tolerably correct conclusions.

As the result of the change, cramming is at a premium in the institution in which cramming is most roundly condemned and most positively interdicted. The present harsh and unwise method calls for just as much book knowledge from the western farmer boy of 17 as from the man of 23 from Boston, the seat of learning:

No account is taken of the fact that the training of the former may have been such as to give high development to traits essential in the genuine soldier, industry, energy, fidelity, obedience, courage, perseverance, and self-reliance. The tendency of the high standard of admission and the present mode of examination is to discriminate against the poorer Congressional districts and territories, in the enjoyment equally with the rich, of the right of representation at the National Military Academy. From 1838 to 1876 the only period for which statistics on this point are at hand, the Academic Board rejected one-third of the candidates from Arkansas, nearly one-half of those from Colorado, nearly one-third from Kansas, nearly two-thirds from Nevada, one-half from West Virginia, and two-thirds from Idaho; while for the same period it rejected but a little more than one-twelfth from the District of Columbia, about one-seventh from Connecticut, one-tenth from Maine, less than one-fourteenth from Massachusetts, one-thirtieth from Rhode Island, less than one-twentieth from Vermont, and less than one-twenty-third from New Jersey. . . .

Of the class which entered in 1839 (Grant's) the Academic Board rejected but 2 out of 78. From 1840-49 the rejections by the Academic Board ranged from zero to 15½ per cent., the annual average being 7 per cent. The class which entered in 1849 had no rejections. It graduated McPherson No. 1, Sill No. 3, Schofield No. 7, Tyler No. 22, Sheridan No. 34, and Hood No. 44. During the next decade beginning with 1850 the rejections averaged 12½ per cent., the lowest 3 per cent. being in the class which entered in 1850. The class that entered in 1850 graduated G. W. C. Lee No. 1, Abbot No. 2, Ruger No. 3, Howard No. 4, Pegram No. 10, J. E. B. Stuart No. 15, Stephen D. Lee No. 17, Greble No. 21, S. H. Weed No. 27, and B. F. Davis No. 32. The greatest number of rejections in the decade was in the class which entered in 1859. That class graduated Meigs No. 1, Michie No. 2, and Twining No. 3. The average percentage of rejections in the next decade beginning with 1860 was 18, the smallest 8, in 1863, and the largest 30, in 1865. In the next seven years from 1870 to 1876 the average percentage rose to 37, reaching the enormous figure 52 in the year 1870. Prior to 1866 the law did not permit the examination of candidates in grammar, geography, or history. From 1840 to 49, 52 persons were rejected; of these 21 failed in reading, 24 in writing, 21 in spelling, and 52 in arithmetic. Many of these as indicated by the figures, failed in more than one subject. From 1850 to '59, 118 persons were rejected; 30 failures in reading, 80 in writing, 85 in spelling, and 58 in arithmetic. In the following decade grammar, geography, and history became subjects for examination and 170 rejections occurred; 46 in reading, 93 in writing, 91 in spelling, and 94 in arithmetic; and although only three classes were examined under the law adding the new subjects above mentioned there were 50 failures in grammar, 35 in geography, and 41 in history. During the seven years, from 1870 to 1876, there were 401 rejections; 35 in reading, 165 in writing, 165 in spelling, 161 in arithmetic, 257 in grammar, 204 in geography, and 171 in history. There is something startling, if not alarming, in the rapid increase in rejections, and in the magnitude of the final figures. The average yearly percentage of rejections has gone up from 7 in 1840 to 52 in 1870; and the actual number of persons turned away has risen from 70 for the ten years from 1840 to '49, to 401 for the seven years from 1870 to '76.

This change Gen. Fry thought was due, in part at least, to the fact that instruction in the ordinary branches is not so thorough under the popular school system of the present day as it was under the private school system of earlier times.

When schooling was a commodity which could not be obtained except by direct payment of hard earned cash, it was mainly sought for in cases of minds inclined and fitted to receive it. Hence in those days intellect and schooling were more frequently found together than they are now when all intellects are bound by law to take schooling. The proportion of intellectual among the educated boys was greater, and the boy who had average information was then more apt than now to possess the necessary intellect for West Point.

Gen. Fry gave the following statistics to show that raising the standard of admission had not materially increased the quantity of graduates, while it could not, as yet at least, be denied that it had improved the quality:

1840-50—Admitted, 869; graduated, 427; per cent., 49.1.

1850-60—Admitted, 807; graduated, 393; per cent., 47.4.

1860-70—Admitted, 778; graduated, 494; per cent., 63.4.

1870-80—Admitted, 948; graduated, 507; per cent., 53.4.

For the period from 1867 to 1876 the rejections increased a hundred per cent. over the preceding decade, while of those admitted there has been an increase of less than 6 per cent. in the graduations. To this it may be added that the percentage of graduated in the class of 1882 is less than in any class for twenty-five years preceding the time the standard was raised.

All who graduated prior to 1866 were admitted under the old, or low standard. They have been tried by time in peace and war. The civil as well as the military walks of life attest their excellence. It remains to be seen how the graduates who entered or may enter under the higher standard of admission will compare with them.

It is noteworthy that the average number of cadets at the Academy is not materially greater than it was years ago, notwithstanding the fact that in consequence of increase of population, the number authorized by law has gone up from 250 in 1850 to 253 in 1860, to 263 in 1870, and to 312 in 1880. There were only about 185 cadets at the Academy from Jan-

uary to June last, 1882, and twelve per cent. of these had been found deficient and turned back for a year to go over the course a second time. Of the original 102 persons who entered in 1878 only 26 graduated last June.

As the result of his examination, General Fry suggested that it might be "better to dispense by law with a mental examination for admission, and let every physically qualified appointee enter upon the course and remain until found deficient in a subject taught by the Academy. This would require the institution to bestow six months or so of its labor on a much larger number than it does now. But none of the instruction would be lost. Much or little, it would in cases of discharge be taken back to be 'imparted and diffused' in the Congressional district entitled to it. It would simplify matters at the Academy if every appointee were capable of graduating. But that is hardly possible. A preparatory year as a part of the course of the institution, in addition to the four years' term as at present established, might increase the percentage of graduates and would afford appointees a fair chance of admission to the regular course."

The professors at the Military Academy who replied to General Fry—Professors Michie, Andrews, and Tillman—were united in defence of the Academy methods in their practical application, but General Vogdes and General Crittenden, who followed them, were disposed to sympathize with General Fry's view of the case, and General Crittenden, who left the chair to speak, put in an earnest plea in behalf of the boys. At the close of the remarks, thanks were, on motion of Major A. B. Gardner, J. A., voted to General Fry.

THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGNS.

The eighth in the "Series of Campaigns of the Civil War," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is on "The Mississippi." Its author is Francis Vinton Greene, Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. A., late military attaché to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg; author of "The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-78," and of "Army Life in Russia."

Mr. Greene is the only one of the authors in this series who has not had the advantage of personal experience in the War of the Rebellion, or at least of contemporaneous acquaintance with its events. "It was not my fortune," he says, "to belong to the generation which fought the Great War." And in his book we may perhaps assume that we see ourselves as posterity will view us. It is interesting to note, therefore, that he classes McClellan, Burnside, Fremont and Buell as belonging (p. 107) "to the same dreary class of failures." McClellan is put in the pillory where he belongs, and Grant's patience in dealing with his insubordination is set forth in its proper light. Halleck is given the credit of having protested from the first against McClellan's ridiculous demand for an independent command, which secured the support of Lincoln and Stanton. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll appears in the narrative as in command of a force of 700 cavalry and two guns, and disappears immediately, as being entirely routed by Forrest and captured with nearly one fourth of his command. As Forrest claimed in this raid to have killed, wounded and captured 2,500 of his enemy, with loss of less than 400 men, we may assume that "Colonel Bob" was only unfortunate. As to the final success at Vicksburg, we are told that when the various plans for crossing the low lands of the Yazoo delta, and reaching the high ground beyond the enemy's flank, had all failed, "three plans only were possible."

First, to assault the enemy's batteries. Second, to go back to Memphis and re-commence a campaign along the Mississippi Central Railroad. Third, to find a way through the swamps opposite Vicksburg, cross the Mississippi near Grand Gulf, and operate against the rear of Vicksburg, trusting to victory for supplies. The first plan would lead to slaughter and almost certain defeat. The second was the only plan which could be justified by general military principles. It was urged by Sherman in a well-known letter, quoted at length in his memoirs, but it was not accepted by Grant, because in this particular instance those political necessities which always override purely military reasons demanded an advance and forbade anything which might have the appearance even of turning back. The third plan was full of dangers and risks; lack of success in it meant little less than complete destruction. If it did succeed, however, the success would be complete and decisive, and to Grant's mind the emergency seemed to be one which warranted the risk, though he was well aware of its desperate nature, which nothing but success would ever justify. The third plan was adopted; and from it first Vicksburg, and then Chattanooga and Appomattox followed in regular succession.

Mr. Greene publishes a document found among the "Pemberton Papers," recently received by the War Department, and not before made public. "It is an anonymous appeal for help," dated in "trenches, near Vicksburg, June 23, 1863," and signed "Many Soldiers." It threatens mutiny and desertion as the only alternative of surrender for the starving garrison, and is supposed to have had its effect in determining the surrender which soon followed on the Fourth of July.

We are rather surprised to find that the subject of the organization of the joint military and naval expedition under Butler and Farragut, which captured New Orleans, is so briefly considered. On page 18, after brief mention of the occurrences which brought about the re-opening of the river, from the confluence of the Ohio to the close vicinity of Vicksburg, the author remarks: "It is now necessary to refer briefly to the early movements up the Mississippi from its mouth." And then, in less than eight lines, is given a statement of the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip by the fleet, the evacuation of the city by the enemy and his retreat northward, and the arrival at and occupation of New Orleans and its defenses, by the Army. It is true that these results were accomplished by the Navy, but it would seem to have been well in a volume which has for its title that of a river which was of itself a great strategic line, to devote at least a chapter to a description of the stirring incidents which led to the capture of its outlet and the occupation of its chief commercial city, with the permanent and other defenses thereto belonging.

On page 219 it appears that "on the 13th, (April, 1863,) the Confederates were met in front of Patterson-

ville and driven into their works at Fort Bisland after a sharp contest. It was intended to make an assault on the following morning, but during the night the Confederates evacuated Fort Bisland, etc. After meeting the enemy at Pattersonville on the 12th, and driving him as stated, the engagement continued until nightfall. On the day following, after some time spent in getting the troops into position, it was recommenced and continued by both sides, mainly with artillery. The next morning the contest was renewed, and kept up with more or less vigor throughout the day, and it was in the night of this day, and not during the night of the day on which they were encountered near Pattersonville, that the Confederates abandoned Fort Bisland.

A trifling discrepancy appears between the statement on page 82 that "Gen. Banks sailed for New York on the 4th of December, 1862," and that on page 299, where the date is given as "the month of November, 1862." A more serious misstatement appears on page 228, where we are told that "Banks brought with him from the Red River country the divisions of Grover and Emory (the latter being under the command of Brig.-Gen. William Dwight, Emory being sick.)" The fact is that Emory's division was commanded from the time Emory left it at Alexandria, La., about May 15, until June 14, 1862, by Brig.-Gen. Halbert E. Paine, who had been promoted from the colonelcy of the 4th Wisconsin Infantry. Gen. Dwight at the time commanded a brigade in Grover's division, but after the assault of May 27 succeeded to the command of Sherman's division (the 2d) on the left of the line. Paine's division (the 3d) remained on the right-center throughout the siege. The map on page 226 shows Paine in the centre, *d cheval* of the Baton Rouge road, while the text (page 228) states that Augur was in the centre, although the map shows him to have been opposite the southeast salient of the works. Augur's division was in the centre, having advanced by the Baton Rouge and Plains roads, at the intersection of which, about four miles east of Port Hudson, it had met and worsted the enemy in a sharp engagement, known as the combat of Plains Store, but of which no mention is made in this volume. In the assault of June 14, Gen. Paine, commanding the 3d Division, was, while advancing at its head, severely wounded, losing a leg. But this is not referred to by the author, nor does the name of this commander appear at all in the text, while in the map (page 226) it is quite out of place.

All of the division commanders, the want of whose reports make "the account necessarily very meagre," are yet alive and accessible. Two of them are officers of high rank in the Army. Another is engaged in civil pursuits in Westchester County, N. Y. The fourth occupies a distinguished public position at the seat of government. Their reports were, no doubt, rendered to the commanding general, and if he, as it appears (it may be for reasons which those whose fortunes took them to the Department of the Gulf will not fail to divine), neglected to forward them to the War Department, it is not improbable that duplicates might have been obtained. And, in justice to those who succumbed to, and to those who survived the siege of forty-seven days of blistering heat, constant work and short rations, which left barely 8,000 present for duty to receive the surrender of nearly 6,000 entrenched Confederates, an effort to secure these should have been made, as without them the story is incomplete.

The deficiencies of this narrative would indicate that while it is founded, as the author tells us, "upon a careful study of the Records of the War of the Rebellion," proper use has not been made of the personal recollections of the living witnesses of the campaigns of which the volume treats. As original testimony, the memory of events which occurred twenty years ago is to be accepted with much reserve, but it will serve in some cases as a guide to the interpretation of official reports which are at times shaped for a purpose which does not sufficiently consider the exact historical truth. It will soon be impossible to avail ourselves of these personal recollections, and it is well that they should be sifted and compared now that they are still within reach.

OFFICERS WHO FAIL TO PAY THEIR DEBTS.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, Nov. 14, 1882.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War:

SIR: In reply to your inquiry addressed to this bureau, through the Adjutant-General, on the 21st of October, 1882, namely, "Whether or not the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, under the 61st Article of War, is proper to be brought against officers of the Army who neglect to pay just debts incurred by them, and by their manner of life and current expenditure fail to exercise such proper economy as might enable them in time to save from their salaries amounts sufficient to satisfy their creditors, in whole or in part?"

The question seems too general. A debt may be contracted through fraud, false pretences, etc., in which case the officer would in general be guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The question also seems too narrow in confining the inquiry to the question of economy with reference solely to the officer's salary, when he may have other resources from which to meet his liabilities. But in any view of the question, what right has a Court-martial to inquire, and to measure by its standard, "whether any officer exercises economy in the manner of life and current expenditure?" Is there a standard in such cases? If so, what is it? If experience teaches us anything on that subject, it is that the standard established by the last court would prevail until the next court would change it; and thus it would be changed with each succeeding court, and the more zealous the courts might be to do justice the wider would they differ, owing to the difference of locality and the surroundings of each case.

Notwithstanding the past liberality of interpretation of the 61st Article of War, subjecting officers to trial thereunder for non-payment of debts, and kindred neglects, the precedents do not seem to embrace the facts presented in the above question—assuming the indebtedness to have been fairly contracted—as subjecting an officer to trial under the article. The article of war forming the basis of the present 61st article was adapted from the rules and articles enacted

shortly after the Declaration of Independence, and taken from those made by the British Crown. In section XIV., article 21, of the Code of Articles of War, of Sept. 20, 1776, being our first code, the following occurs:

"Whoever commissioned officer shall be convicted before a General Court-martial of behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall be discharged from the Service."

In the Code of Articles of War of 1806 this article appears in the following revised form:

"Any commissioned officer convicted before a General Court-martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the Service."

And in the present Revised Articles of War, chapter five, section 1342, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, this article is further revised and modified as follows:

"Any officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the Service."

It will be seen, then, that the only definition to be found of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, is found in the early act of Sept. 20, 1776, and is there denominated "scandalous and infamous." These terms may be said to overlap each other; infamous conduct would be scandalous conduct, and the meaning of infamous conduct is easily ascertained by a reference to the terms of the law. Indeed, the Articles of War themselves explain the term scandalous when they say that to associate with an officer dismissed under certain circumstances shall be deemed scandalous. The various revisions of this article, it will be seen, were mainly re-enactments or codifications of the substance of the earlier article. The transmutation of an old statute, or its received construction into a new one without palpable design to depart from the former, ought not to be considered as a departure. We are, then, left where we were at the outset. It is a settled rule, in respect to the revision of old statutes, that where the law was antecedently settled by clear expression the mere change of phraseology is not to be construed as a change of the law, unless such phraseology evidently purposed an intention to work a change. The fact that whilst dropping the words "scandalous and infamous" from the article, Congress did not reduce the punishment, but rather enhanced it from discharge to dismissal; that dismissal from the Service, now, as then, one of the severest punishments known to military law, was left mandatory on conviction of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, indicates the intent of the law making power, that the offence should be of a most serious and decided character to bring it within the meaning of the article; in other words, it should be scandalous and infamous in character. To be convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman was formerly regarded as a lasting disgrace, as it should be now. But the tendency is in a different direction; that is to towards a construction which would bring within the sphere of this article acts for which the punishment of dismissal is regarded as excessive and inappropriate; thus leading to the anomaly of members of a Court-martial recommending the retention in the service of one of whom they have just declared to be unfit for it, by reason of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. It seems plain, therefore, that the article does not contemplate mere conduct implying neglects, such as the non-payment of a debt, etc., but that it is intended to apply to any conduct whatever, which may be denominated scandalous and infamous. A contrary view, however, was promulgated in General Orders No. 41, A. G. O., of 1852, in the case of Asst. Surg. Stone, who was tried upon the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, for an assault and battery upon another officer, who was at the time unprepared for the assault, and who was looking in an opposite direction from his assailant. The court remarked: "The court do not understand that in pronouncing a verdict of guilty on this charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, that they justify such conduct, or sanction such acts, but they are not of that enormity (scandalous and infamous), which in their opinion is contemplated by the article in question, such as degrades a man from the association of gentlemen." Upon this opinion of the court, Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War, remarked: "Such is not the opinion of the Department. The words 'scandalous and infamous' are not to be found in the 61st Article. On the contrary, these words were found in the old Rules and Articles of War as enacted in 1776 and revised in 1789, in the article to which the 61st of the act, now in force, corresponds; and they were dropped at the revision by Congress in 1806, when the existing law for the government of the Army was established. It cannot be doubted that this change was designed. It is therefore equivalent to a declaration by Congress that it should no longer be necessary in order to bring an officer within the scope of that article, that the act should be 'scandalous and infamous,' provided it were unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." This case shows that at least for forty-six years after the revision of 1806 the quality of the offence of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman was understood by the Army to be scandalous and infamous in character. If then we abandon this early construction of the article, we are left without any guide whatever as to the meaning of this charge, either among the English precedents or our own, and the court will thus be left to an arbitrary discretion to legislate as to what shall or shall not be deemed criminal under it contrary to the fundamental maxim, that a court declares the law but may not make it (*ius dicere non jure dare*). I have searched in vain, however, for a precedent among such English works on military law as I have at hand showing the trial of an officer upon facts similar to those embraced in the question. In no case should an officer be brought to trial in a matter of indebtedness unless the same was incurred through cheating, false pretences, etc., in which case by some statute of the United States, or of the State, Territory or district where the indebtedness was contracted, or by the common law, as it exists in such places, the same would subject the officer to criminal liability. While it is right and proper that the War Department should exercise its authority in aiding creditors to recover just debts, yet as so many debts are contracted that are not enforceable by the laws of the place where contracted (as a reference to the precedents will show), the claims of creditors should in no case be considered unless where the same are recognized as legal by the laws of the place where incurred and are admitted by the debtor, or evidenced by a judgment duly obtained, and then only to the extent of giving the officer notice of the existence of the claim or demand.

It lies with Congress to give a lien on the pay of an officer in such cases, and until Congress acts in the matter it should not be assumed by the War Department. Why should the ordinary legal remedies existing between debtor and creditor be extended against an indebted Army officer, so as to render him criminally liable before a Court-martial upon default of payment when they do not operate in the same manner in favor of the officer if he were the creditor? Do not the ordinary courts of the land afford the same remedies against an officer of the Army as they do against other debtors, except that the salary of the officer cannot be reached by the process of the court. But the creditor is aware of this, and

therefore if he extends large credits to an officer without resources of payment than his salary—which, in contemplation of law is only sufficient for his support and maintenance—is his folly to do so (and he ought to abide the officer's convenience to pay). Certainly it would be an unnatural reasoning of the criminal jurisdiction of a Court-martial to require it to interfere in such cases and it ought not to be required.

I conclude, then, that a failure to satisfy an indebtedness fairly contracted would not be a violation of the 61st Article of War, although the officer may be prodigal of his means, and to the particular inquiry which you make—which is presumed to be the case of a debt fairly contracted—I would answer in the negative.

DAVID G. SWARTZ, Judge Advocate General.

REPORT ON EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

St. Louis, October 20, 1882.

The Honorable the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor respectfully to render my annual report on the subject of education in the Army.

Considerable progress has been made in the work of organizing and establishing schools and reading rooms, and despite the many outward circumstances, and the want of proper facilities, there is evidence of a constantly growing interest in these institutions among both officers and enlisted men. There is solid ground for hope that the educational system will yet be made such that it will be a credit and a source of immeasurable good to the Army.

The following is an exhibit of the average number of pupils who attended the day and night schools during the year, at all the military posts and camps:

School Attendance.

Enlisted men in garrison, 18,214.
Children over 5 years of age in garrison, 2,011.
Enlisted men, 1,586.
Children of enlisted men, 987.
Children of officers, 370.
Civilians, 412.
Total, 3,365.
Gain over the year 1881, 1,053 pupils.

Supply of School Teachers.

Number of posts and permanent camps that have teachers, 105.
Number of posts that have no teachers, 32—viz.: Apache, Ariz.; Bennett, Dak.; Bowie, Ariz.; Buford, Dak.; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Cour d'Alene, I. T.; Craig, N. M.; Cummings, N. M.; Davis, Texas; Fetterman, Wyo.; Fred. Steele, Wyo.; Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson, La.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Lowell, Ariz.; Marcy, N. M.; McKinney, Wyo.; Mount Vernon, Ala.; Grant, Wyo.; Myer, Va.; Omaha, Neb.; Poplar, Ark.; Preble, Mo.; Reno, I. T.; San Diego, Cal.; San Antonio, Texas; Thomas, Ariz.; Thorburgh, U. T.; Wallace, Kan.; Washakie, Wyo.; Yates, Dak.; Yuma, Cal.

Post Libraries and Reading Rooms.

Whole number of volumes in all the libraries, 45,709.
Number of volumes purchased within the year, 1,820.
Average number of volumes circulated monthly, 22,836.
Papers and magazines received from Quartermaster General's Department bi-monthly, 8,210.
Average daily attendance upon reading rooms, 4,275.

Number of posts, camps and cantonments supplied by Quartermaster General's Department with reading matter, 147.

Number of chapels, school houses and reading rooms built by authority of the Honorable Secretary of War since the passage of section 1231, Revised Statutes, 56.

Posts that use some room in barracks or in headquarter building for school purposes, 16: Klamath, Oregon; Lewis, Col.; Madison, N. Y.; McKinney, Md.; McKinney, Wyo.; Newport, Ky.; Spokane, W. T.; Stanton, N. M.; Stevenson, Dak.; Stockton, Tex.; Supply, I. T.; Wingate, N. M.; Yates, Dak.; Columbus, Ohio; Brooke, Fla.; Ellis, Mont.

Posts that have no schoolhouse or schoolroom of any kind, 17: Apache, Cheyenne, Craig, Cummings, Fetterman, Huachuca, Jackson, Leavenworth, McIntosh, Mojave, Myer, Poplar River, San Antonio, San Diego, Thomas, Thorburgh, Yuma.

A Troublesome Problem.

I have the honor to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of War especially to the fact that a corps of competent school teachers is still our first and great want, and that it seems impossible to obtain them by the method prescribed in G. O. No. 24, 1878. That method has proven almost impracticable and very unsatisfactory. Of the limited number of teachers thus temporarily secured, full one-half are found upon trial to be not at all fitted by education and experience for the work. At the last session of Congress a bill was introduced, and favorably reported to the House by the Military Committee, providing for 150 school teachers in the Army, who should have the rank and pay of commissary sergeants. It is more than probable that said bill will be passed at the next session of Congress. But it would be near the end of another year before we could realize the benefit of such law, and the serious question is, what, in the meantime, can be done to insure the establishment of a good school at every post? It is suggested that could the ration of one school teacher at each post be commuted at one dollar a day, he be given a separate room, with light and fuel therefor, and be allowed some distinctive uniform, it would go far to remove the difficulty now encountered in the effort to get the right kind of men.

Normal School.

Furthermore, it is suggested that if there could be established a modest elementary normal school, say at Jefferson barracks, under the immediate supervision of the officer in charge of education in the Army, where he could see to the examination, instruction and training of all recruits enlisted to serve as teachers, great good would undoubtedly result. Then, during the months in which the men were being set up and drilled as soldiers, they could be taught to organize and conduct schools according to a uniform system, and be made acquainted with the most approved modern method of instruction. To-day we have no system, and most of our teachers are working in a very primitive and unproductive manner, knowing nothing of the great improvements in the science and art of teaching.

Supply of Light.

Again, I have the honor to call attention of the Honorable Secretary of War to the fact that there is general complaint that the present allowance of lamps to light school houses and reading rooms is far short of being sufficient. The one burner of the style now used at present allowed, is found to afford but a dim light for eight men in a room 10 by 12 feet; for a school of 50 or 75 men in a hall 120 feet long and 60 feet wide, one burner cannot shed a light by which it is possible to see to read and write. In this connection it may be well to report, I have found by actual experiment, that about one third more burners are required to light a school of colored troops than to light a school of white troops. At some posts, rather than have no school because of want of light, the enlisted men have provided lights, purchased by their own voluntary contributions. When a soldier is willing to buy his own books and candle, he is anxious to learn and certainly deserves helpful encouragement.

Compulsory Education.

A large number of officers, including seven colonels, have suggested in their bi-monthly reports that post commanders should be given authority to compel attendance at school whenever they judge it necessary for the welfare of the enlisted men, and for the good of the service.

Believing that there are many serious considerations why this should be done, and that there is no valid objection to it, I beg respectfully and earnestly to recommend that such authority be given.

By the method prescribed in G. O. No. 24, 1878, it is often found

*Until recently many posts kept no record of the attendance at reading rooms.

impossible to procure books and other supplies necessary for the schools, owing to the insufficiency of the post fund. Moreover, the purchase by each post from time to time of small quantities of supplies, is not only embarrassing to the schools, but is far from being the most economical possible arrangement.

Could all school supplies be purchased in wholesale quantities by the Quartermaster's Department, it seems that there would be a great advantage and much saving of time, trouble and money.

(Signed) I am, sir, etc.,

GEORGE G. MULLINS,
Chaplain 25th Infantry,
in charge of Education in the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, 1881-2.

The annual report of Brevet Major-Gen. C. C. Augur, and the reports of his staff officers accompanying it, give much interesting detail concerning this department. Gen. Augur reports that sites have been selected for the location of a post near Camp Rice, on the line of the Rio Grande, and land has already been secured for a post at San Felipe del Rio. A clear title could not be obtained to the site at the Presidio del Norte, and another site is under consideration. No progress has been made at Fort Duncan, the owner of that site not being ready to negotiate for its sale. The sites of Forts McIntosh and Ringgold already belong to the United States. The owners of Fort Brown site are willing to accept the price fixed upon it, but will not agree, as required by the Q. M. General, not to make a claim for back rents. Gen. Augur advises that the matter be settled upon fair terms, as he thinks could easily be done. An effort is being made to secure a title to a site for a military post at San Antonio, for which authority is given. Of other matters Gen. Augur says:

For the first time, in many years, yellow fever made its appearance at Fort Brown early in August. It is believed to have been brought from Mexico, via Matamoras. Thus far, it has not been of a severe type. In the command of Fort Brown, consisting of seven companies, with civil employees and families, about four hundred and fifty, there have been, up to September 20th, 47 cases and 6 deaths; 35 of the cases were soldiers, with 2 deaths. This exemption is due very much to the judicious and watchful care of the medical officers there, and of the commanding officer, Colonel C. H. Smith, of the 19th Infantry. As early as May, the latter had taken into consideration the possibility of the appearance of the fever, and made provision for moving his command into the interior. Subsequently, upon recommendations of his medical officer, he judged it best to remain at the post. On the 29th of August there were four cases of fever at the post, and the commanding officer, with five companies, went into camp a short distance below the fort, and enforced a strict quarantine against the infected district.

There has been an unprecedented rise of the Rio Grande during the past month, so that most of the country for miles around Fort Brown has been under water, and this state of affairs has interfered with the arrival of stores and tentage required at Fort Brown, it being impossible to get them beyond Fort Ringgold, where they, with two medical officers, en route to report at Fort Brown, are still detained. Advantage, meantime, was taken of a steamer from New Orleans to Brazos to send needed supplies from the former place. On the 10th of September the water became so high as to make it necessary for the commanding officer to change his temporary camp. He obtained the services of a river steamer, and removed his command to higher ground further down the river, whence he has reported that his camp is ample, and above all danger of overflow. In this command, there has been, up to this time, no cases of fever, and, as before stated, but 6 deaths from it in the command that remained at Fort Brown. The fever is reported as abating in the adjacent towns of Brownsville and Matamoras, and it is hoped it will soon disappear.

It is proper for me to report that, after the appearance of fever in his command, Colonel Smith was detailed on duty which would have removed him and his family from the infected district; but with true soldierly spirit he asked to be relieved from the detail, that he might remain and share the fortunes of his regiment. His spirit and example has had, I believe, a most happy effect upon his whole command, which has borne the privations and uncertainties inseparable from their position with most commendable patience and resignation.

Without the high water fever, as shown thus far, would not have been a serious affair, and the high water, without the fever, would have troubled them still less; but both, coming at the same time, have produced complications at times embarrassing. There have been occasional reports that bands of hostile Indians had appeared in the northwestern part of this department, but, in every instance, investigation has proved them to be incorrect. It is believed that not an Indian, with hostile intent, has been in the department during the past year. Small bands of smugglers and horse thieves, composed of Mexicans and Americans, frequently disguised as Indians, have been at work at times; this, probably, gave rise to the reports of Indians.

Reference is made to the staff reports which accompany General Augur's. General Vincent recommends that civilian clerks be substituted for the enlisted clerks, and General Augur recommends that this change be authorized. "During the past year," says Gen. Vincent, "I have lost four valuable clerks through their acceptance of positions—three in the Quartermaster's Department, and one in the subsistence. Had I declined, as I might have done, to discharge them, my act would have been one of injustice to deserving soldiers. The general service system has been abolished in the War Department and its bureaux! That fact, in itself, warrants the termination of the system at all military division and department headquarters."

General Vincent also presents an interesting report of schools for enlisted men, giving the results of inquiries addressed to post commanders by a circular letter. To remove the prominent obstacles to the success of these schools, which are found to exist, he recommends:

1. That, for regiments of white troops, no man can be enlisted who cannot read, write, and perform, with facility and accuracy, the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers.
 2. That annual appropriations for the support of the schools be asked for. Congress, in enacting section 1231, Revised Statutes, evidently contemplated that means to that end would be provided.
 3. That attendance of enlisted men be made compulsory.
 4. That section 1124, Revised Statutes, making it the duty of chaplains to instruct enlisted men, be repealed.
 5. That a suitable corps of teachers, adequately compensated, be provided.
 6. That the officer in charge of "Education in the Army" be relieved, and the general charge rested with the Adjutant General of the Army, and his assistants at Department headquarters. A central control, under the direction of the General of the Army and department commanders, can thus be had; and its combination with the supervision of post commanders and their subordinates will secure the best possible results. Simplicity is an important element.
 7. That the inspection of the schools be made through the Inspector General's Department.
 8. That the instruction of enlisted men be viewed a military duty; the school hours to be during the period of the day allotted to other military duties. "After retreat," as now, is not a time when soldiers are inclined to attend school.
- I further beg to submit the suggestion that a board of line officers, to consist of two colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, one major

and one captain—all to be carefully selected—be convened, with view to a revision of the entire subject; the labors of the board to be extended to a study of the education of enlisted men, as found in foreign armies, particularly that of the German Empire.

With reference to this subject, General Augur says, in his report: "It would be better, perhaps, that the teachers should not be enlisted men, but if they are to be, they should be specially enlisted for the purpose. Teachers could be thus secured who, by their character and acquirements, would command the respect and attention of the enlisted men. This is not likely to happen when the teacher is a companion, and when, for a part of the day, he may be found teaching a non-commissioned officer who, for another part, may have drilled him, and enforced authority over him. With comfortable school houses, and teachers competent to lay out an attractive course of study, it is believed there would be no longer a question of a full attendance of enlisted men at the school."

Brevet Lieut. Col. G. B. Russell, captain 9th Infantry, Department inspector, reports that Texas horses are not as a class suitable for cavalry, lacking strength and muscle behind, being weak across the loins, not "short coupled" nor "well barrelled," and many of them vicious and intractable. He recommends the purchase of Kansas and Missouri horses. The summer heliograph, which answers well for garrison, has its combination of cork fragments disintegrated by rain and they become pulp. To correct the present want of uniformity in wearing it, it is recommended "that an order be issued requiring that the spike and chain be worn (with the helmet) on all occasions of garrison duty under arms. The issue of linen or cotton trousers for garrison service is recommended, and the restoration, if not of the rationals, at least the allowance of transportation for a certain number of laundresses with each company when changing stations. The colored recruits now received in the 10th Cavalry are greatly inferior in physique and apparent intelligence to those formerly enlisted."

In another report on rifle practice, Colonel Russell says:

During the past year, practice, interest and efficiency in shooting have somewhat increased, but they are yet far below what they should be. The endeavor, in the coming year, should be to infuse greater interest among the officers; and the enlisted men will follow. In some few companies due enthusiasm is shown, but in the many it is wanting. The cavalry regiments, with the notable exception of two or three troops, are lacking in this regard. The execution of the orders at some posts is merely perfunctory. The records, in many companies, are not clearly kept.

He recommends that G. O. No. 43, Headquarters of the Army, 1881, be amended so as to require each of the two qualifying scores, in classification, to be of the prescribed percentage 80 per cent. instead of that of the two scores taken together.

Surgeon Jos. R. Smith, Medical Director, presents a most interesting report. With an average mean strength of 2,263 white and 577 colored troops there were 1,811 cases of disease and injury per thousand reported for the white troops and 1,617 per 1,000 for the colored, an average of 1,772 for the whole force against 1,744 per 1,000 last year. 30 deaths were reported among the whites and 11 among the negroes. This is for the whites 7.323 per 1,000 cases treated and 1.33 deaths per 100 mean strength. Among the colored troops this number was 11.79 per 1,000 and the mortality 1.91 per 100.

Of the 4,097 cases of disease and injury occurring among the white troops, between 18 and 19 per cent. were cases of intermittent and remittent fever. Of the 933 cases among the colored troops, between 4 and 5 per cent. were remittent and intermittent. To the mean strength of the white troops, the number of cases of remittent and intermittent was over 35 per cent.—a little more than one-third—of the colored troops, 7.5 per cent. More than 6 per cent. of the cases of disease reported among the white troops were cases of inebriation, delirium tremens, or chronic alcoholism. Of these diseases, not a single case is reported among the colored troops. Catarrh and bronchitis, each prevailed a little more extensively among the blacks than among the whites (rather over 1 per cent. difference). Consumption affected the white troops in the proportion of 2.21 per 1,000, and the colored troops 1.73 per 1,000; the mortality from this disease being exactly the same, viz.: 2.21 and 1.73 per 1,000. The number of cases of syphilis occurring among the white troops was 7.87 per cent. of the mean strength; among the colored troops, 8.5 per cent. Of gonorrhea, among the white troops the number of cases was 5.75 per cent. of the mean strength; among the colored troops, 4.16 per cent.

The statistics of the several posts are as follows:

	No. taken sick, per 1000 of mean strength.	Deaths, per 1000 of mean strength.
Fort Brown.....	3384	20.528
Fort Clark.....	1576	13.4
Fort Concho.....	768	13.736
Fort Davis.....	2163	15.564
Fort Duncan.....	1267	7.246
Fort McIntosh.....	1989	10.753
Fort McKavett.....	1210	8.734
Fort Ringgold.....	1942	7.576
San Antonio.....	1807	36.809
Fort Stockton.....	1674	5.7

The deductions to be made from the above figures are not absolute as to the real salubrity of the different posts, because medical officers differ as to the facility with which they admit to sick report slight cases, whether of illness or injury.

The cases of remittent fever at Fort Brown were 33.4 per cent. of the mean strength, and the mortality nil. At San Antonio the cases were 17.8 per cent., and more than one-sixth of these died, though there is nothing found in the situation of the post or its surroundings to satisfactorily account for this inordinate mortality.

The Chief Engineer Officer, Capt. W. R. Livermore, presents an interesting report showing how much useful work has been done by his department in mapping out the State of Texas. Concluding his report on the expedition to explore northern and western Texas, he says:

Doctor Harvard, a botanist, who is thoroughly conversant with his profession, has made collections which cannot fail to be of general scientific interest. Much of the success of the expedition was due to the zeal and energy of Lieut. Martin, who acted as adjutant and quartermaster, and proved himself to be a very efficient officer. Lieut. Barry also contributed very much, not only in his astronomical work, but also by his efficient services under trying circumstances. Lieut. Johnson's topographical work would compare favorably with that of an expert. Lieut. Dunning supervised the collection of rocks. Lieut. Eggleston rendered valuable assistance in the exploration of northern Texas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We did more than justice to Col. T. M. Anderson in ascribing to him the other day the authorship of the little volume recently published by Robert Clarke and Co., of Cincinnati, and less than justice to the real author, who is Mr. Samuel Rockwell Reed, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Mr. Reed's paper entitled "The War of 1886 between the United States and Great Britain" was originally published in a newspaper article and noticed by us at that time. Its author's purpose is more serious than that of mere amusement. He is one of those who see the grave mistake this country is making in assuming that preparation for war need have no part in its calculations, and he sets forth a picture of what may result from this carelessness, to arouse public attention to the necessity for national defence. "It is true," he says in concluding the narrative of his imagined war, "that so terrible a scourge ought not to be needed to teach us this common sense; that our statesmen and military men should have known that the country was defenceless against the war engines which modern progress had made; that they might have known before that the element which they thought our protection was our danger, bearing to the threshold of our sea-board and lake cities great, swiftly moving iron forts, which we had no means to resist; that they should have known the impotence of our Army establishment for a war with a great naval power; that war would break down currency and revenue, and with it credit, and that they ought to have provided against these things before provoking war." But, like the dwellers on Vesuvius, they could not believe that the eruption would come in their time, and they made no preparation for it.

Capt. Charles King, U. S. Army, is about to publish with J. B. Lippincott and Co., a novel of the frontiers called "The Colonel's Daughter," which appeared as a serial story in the *United Service Magazine*.

The 17th section of the authorized translation of the German official account of the Franco-German War of 1870-71 is now in the press. This section will give particulars of the proceedings of the first army, from the commencement of 1871 until the armistice.

We have received a bound copy of the report of the proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, held at St. Louis, May 10 and 11 last, of which we gave an account in detail at the time.

We have received a bound copy of the report of the Board on Heavy Ordnance and Projectiles, usually known as the Getty Board, most of which was published in the *JOURNAL* immediately after its being submitted to the War Department. Appended to the report are numerous plates of guns, projectiles, etc., some of which have also been reproduced in our columns.

Two American classics, "Bracebridge Hall" and "Old Christmas," from Washington Irving's Sketch-Book, are published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., London and New York, each in large quarto paper bound volumes, at the price of 6d. each. The first has 120, and the second 100, illustrations by R. Caldecott, engraved by Jas. D. Cooper. Long may it be before Irving shall realize the fate he foretold for our current literature, when it shall be left to be retrieved piecemeal by future antiquaries, from among the rubbish of ages; when Moore, for instance, becomes a Magnus Apollo "among sober divines and dusty school men;" and "even his festive and amatory songs, which are now the mere quickeners of our social movements, or the delights of our drawing-rooms, become matters of laborious research and painful collation." Meanwhile let us make the most of our favorite authors when they are offered us in such charming editions as this.

Part of the great work, which the beneficence of Peter Cooper has made possible, is the instruction in the art of drawing and designing, which is freely offered to women, at the Women's Art School, in the Cooper Union, New York. Its principal is Mrs. Susan N. Carter, a lady whose earnest and helpful spirit, so fitly supplementing her professional attainments, peculiarly adapts her to the work of assisting her sex in establishing themselves in this special department of industry. Mrs. Carter is adding to the obligations she is conferring upon the students of art by the publication from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, of a series of art hand-books, the last of which is "Drawing in Black and White Charcoal, Pencil, Crayon, and Pen and Ink." It is an illustrated primer of black and white, and will be found to give all necessary instruction in the selection, care and use of material, and is so direct and simple in style as to present the most information in the smallest possible compass.

We are indebted to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland for a copy of a handsome volume of 211 pages, containing the proceedings of its thirteenth annual reunion, constitution, by-laws, list of members and other interesting information. The frontispiece is a steel engraving of the late President Garfield—an excellent likeness.

We have received a copy of the "Progress Report of the Mississippi River Commission" for 1881, which is a public document of much interest. The several tables, maps, etc., accompanying the report are carefully prepared, and add to its value.

Two bulky volumes, of over 900 pages each, lately issued from the Government Printing Office, contain the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1880. The students of our system of public schools will find these volumes interesting reading.

The Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion has issued a handsome volume containing a register of the Commandery, its constitution and by-laws. The officers and members are enumerated, with the military history of each, which is especially interesting. It is a handsome quarto volume, of the size of Webster's Dictionary, with fewer pages, however, and is a gem of typographical art, the pages being printed in two colors—red and black. We have also a list of the past and present officers of the Commandery and of the chartered members, and illustrations of the coat of arms of the order, the seal, the badges and ribbon. The present officers of the Commandery are: Commander, Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, U. S. V.; Senior Vice Commander, Brevet Brigadier General Charles H. Walcott, U. S. V.; Junior Vice Commander, Rear Admiral George H. Preble, U. S. N.; Recorder, Colonel Arnold A. Rand, U. S. V.; Registrar, Captain Hiram S. Shurtliff, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Bvt Major Wm. P. Shreve, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Brevet Major J. Henry Sleeper, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Edward H. Hall, U. S. V. Council—Brevet Brigadier General Thomas Sherwin, U. S. V.; Brevet Colonel Theo. A. Dodge, U. S. A.; Brevet Brigadier General James Shaw, U. S. V.; Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward B. Blaisland, U. S. V.; Assistant Surgeon C. Ellery Steadman, U. S. N.

A valuable present has been made to the Yale Library by Prof. Henry W. Farnham, Capt. Charles H. Townsend and James D. Dewell, of New Haven. It is a collection of American newspapers, printed in Philadelphia between 1769 and 1781, and made by Sir Henry Clinton when in command of British troops. It comprises ten volumes of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, seven volumes of the *Pennsylvania Journal*, seven volumes of the *Pennsylvania Pocket* and two volumes of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*. Their price was \$500, and they were secured by a telegram to a London bookseller, who advertised them in his catalogue.

MACHINE GUNS.

Lord Charles Beresford sends to the *Army and Navy Gazette* a letter in which he expresses the most unbounded admiration for machine guns. He says:

In my opinion, machine guns, if properly worked, would decide the fate of a campaign, and would be equally useful ashore or afloat. When the Gatling guns were landed in Alexandria, after the bombardment, the effect of their fire upon the wild mob of fanatic incendiaries and looters was quite extraordinary. These guns were not fired at the people, but a little over their heads, as a massacre would have been the result had the guns been steadily trained on the mob. The rain of bullets, which they heard screaming over their heads, produced a moral effect not easily described. I asked an Egyptian officer some weeks afterwards how on earth it was that Arabi and his 9,000 regular troops, who were within five miles, did not march down upon the town in the first four days after the bombardment, when Arabi knew that Captain Fisher's Naval Brigade, which held the lines, numbered less than 400 men. The Egyptian officer replied that "he knew no army which could face machines which 'pumped lead,' and that as all the gates were defended by such machines, as well as having torpedoes under the bridges, such defences could not be faced." This certainly was the case. I believe the Egyptian officer spoke the truth, and that the moral effect produced by the Gatlings on the people in the first landing prevented the army from attacking the diminutive force which held the lines afterwards. The English navy is far behind other navies (notably the French) in the proportion of machine guns to the fleet. The French have nearly double the number of machine guns in their first-class ships that the English have, and from two to eight machine guns in all their small craft; while the English have, except in a few exceptions, no machine guns at all in their small craft. Some naval officers object to the many machine guns in French ships, because, they say, they are so exposed. So they are, and they must necessarily be so to be in an effective position. But everything on board a ship is a compromise, and if the machine gun is knocked over, and the two men working it are killed, it is only the loss of one gun and two men, whereas, before that contingency occurs, imagine what must be the actual and moral effect of pumping bullets through a port or on to a deck, or anywhere about a ship at the rate of 700 a minute, from each of 10 machine guns, or in all, 7,000 bullets a minute. It would be impossible to fire too quickly during the time the sights were on any vulnerable part, such as I have described, of the enemy's vessel; and as a ship is her own magazine, there is no danger of running short of ammunition during an action. With the object of having the greatest rapidity of fire possible, I would have none but magazine rifles on board men-of-war.

The French and Americans have adopted this plan. The principal difficulties with machine guns are—(1), finding the range; and (2), the difficulty of making the man who is laying the gun keep his eye on the sights, so as to keep continually training the gun on a small arc, and thus scatter the bullets, which, if not done, wastes ammunition, as only one man of the enemy might be killed, and that with 20 bullets. Both these difficulties are momentary, and have been nearly overcome by Mr. Nordenfeli. With a large number of machine guns on board a ship, carefully worked, I believe it to be perfectly possible to rain bullets through an enemy's port, so that it would be impossible for the captain of the gun in the enemy's ship to get his sights on. This idea is peculiarly applicable to an enemy who carries muzzle-loading guns. Foreign navies have adopted the machine guns, which are allowed by international understanding to throw shell. I refer to those guns which throw projectiles of 1 lb., and upwards. Nordenfeli guns of this description fire at an average rate of 25 rounds a minute, but being shell guns, the effect produced is equivalent to ten times that number of bullet rounds. I would like to see an equal number of shell and bullet machine guns in every ship. My belief in machine guns is such, that when the Khedive sent for me at the beginning of the campaign in Egypt, and told me he hoped to form a contingent of Bedouins, and that he should ask me to take command of it, I begged his Highness to allow me to at once proceed home and purchase a battery of six Nordenfeli guns instead, which I would have mounted on a plan of my own, i. e., on a long, low carriage, with four wheels, no limber, ammunition and necessities stowed in rear of gun on carriage, the carriage to be in two pieces divided in the centre, but secured together by a strong bolt, on which it would pivot in turning; wheels well away from the carriage, so as to gallop safely over rough ground. These guns would have been driven with a pair of horses, like a fire engine, the gun's crew to consist of seven men, three on the carriage, the other four to ride, being in no way attached to the gun, but being available to hook in immediately, if a casualty occurred to one of the driven horses. An awning or shield should be on the carriage, to protect the men working the gun, and the driven horses, as far as possible, when in action. A favorable opportunity occurring, machine guns mounted in this manner could gallop up in skirmishing order, so as to show as little target as possible, to within 600 or 800 yards of the enemy, and when once in action, if well handled, would simply massacre the enemy. Provided a most improbable contingency was to occur, and the whole battery was lost, the guns could be easily disabled before falling into the enemy's hands, and the gun's crew, consisting as they would of so few men, would be but a trifling loss to the army.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: We understand that, acting upon the recommendation of Lord Charles Beresford, the Admiralty are about to add four naval machine guns to the armament of all gun vessels of the *Condor* class, and that it is possible that the complement of machine guns carried in all ships of the navy will be

increased, the value of this arm becoming daily more and more apparent.

GEN. ARMISTEAD NOT AT BULL RUN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 12, 1882.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

The assertion of a Southern Magazine concerning Gen. Armistead is pretty correct. Gen. Armistead when the first Bull Run was fought was on his way to join the Confederate army. The then Capt. and Brevet Major Armistead left Governor's Island, N. Y. H., the latter part of November, 1860, in charge of a detachment of recruits for California, the writer being one of the number. He reported at Benicia Barracks on or about the 20th of December. The present General Sawtelle arrived as adjutant 6th U. S. Infantry the same time. Capt. Armistead left Benicia Barracks with recruits for his own company (F) on or about the 23d of December and arrived at San Diego on the 26th of December, the writer being one of the assigned recruits. After rejoining his company he remained in command up to about the 18th of June, 1861; left the company en route to Los Angeles, and in company with General Johnston and other officers, 1st Lieut. Hardcastle, Co. F, being one of the number, passed Fort Yuma en route through Arizona and Texas. 2d Lieut. Sam. A. Foster took command of the company in Los Angeles on or about the 25th of June, 1861, the company forming a portion of the command under Major Carleton, 1st Dragoons, at Camp Fitzgerald, Gen. Hancock being at that time quartermaster at Los Angeles. Gen. Armistead was confronted by his old company and regiment at Gettysburg, Regular Division 5th Corps, the writer being present and a member of Co. F, 6th Infantry.

JNO. McGRATH,
Ex-Member of Co. F, 6th Infantry, and late of Co. B, 4th Infantry.

THE STATE TROOPS.

STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT OF NEW YORK.

THAT Governor elect Cleveland of New York will, with perhaps one or two exceptions, make a clean sweep of the Military staff of the present Governor is accepted by the National Guard as a matter of course, and as the day on which the change is to take place approaches the anxiety among those interested as to who will direct the fate of the soldiers of the Empire State becomes more marked. Quite a large number of positions will become vacant, but among these the only ones of real importance are those of Adjutant General, Inspector General, Judge Advocate General, the head of the Rifle Department, and Chief of Ordnance. There is no lack of aspirants for these offices, and all are intent to back their claims with all the "influence" they can possibly bring to bear.

As a military journal, and one which has advocated the interests of the National Guard for nearly a score of years, it is our earnest hope that no other consideration than fitness for the office to be filled will guide in the choice of candidates, and that men will be appointed who are familiar with military matters and the wants and needs of the National Guard. The system of changing the whole administration every few years can have none but a pernicious influence upon the Guard, as the term of office of those who direct it is too short to fully test, carry out, and develop any measures instituted for its reform, and as it is a well known fact that each incoming administration more or less upsets what the preceding one has established. It would, therefore, not be wise, as has been stated is intended, to appoint General Rogers temporarily to the position of Adjutant General with an almost certainty that a new appointment will have to be made when next Congress meets, which in the event of a special session would take place next spring, and certainly in December, 1883. This consideration is independent of the question of General Rogers's competency as a military man to fill the office, which is well known, and which has been admitted by the *JOURNAL* in previous issues. But the position requires a man who should not have too "many irons in the fire," one who can devote to it the necessary time, and who is reasonably certain of serving at least the full term of the Governor.

The man who possesses all these qualities, in fact the best man in the State for the position, is General John B. Woodward; but he, in spite of all entreaties to become a candidate, positively declines to do so. Prominent amongst the other names mentioned for the position are Col. Josiah Porter, of the 22d Regiment, a man of wealth and standing, with a clear head, good soldierly qualities, and experience in the field; Col. Parker, the author of the shipwrecked Code, who, we learn, is backed by some of the leading regimental commanders; Gen. James McQuade, and Gen. Wm. Averell, a graduate of the Military Academy, an excellent soldier and a famous cavalry leader during the Civil War. He is, however, without experience in the National Guard. What the chances of any of these gentlemen are we cannot tell, but we desire to call the attention of the authorities to one who, although his name has, to our knowledge, not yet been mentioned in this connection, yet possesses qualities for the position superior to any of the candidates mentioned. Gen. Edward L. Molineux, to whom we refer, although not now a member, has been connected with the National Guard since 1854, and understands all its wants. He served with high rank and distinction during the war, and thus combines field with armory experience. He is an enthusiastic worker, a close student of military matters, a man of original ideas and broad views, and immensely popular. From New York to Buffalo, Governor Cleveland could not find a man who would

fill the position of Adjutant General so well as General Molineux, and if he has the interest of the National Guard at heart it will be well to give this matter full consideration. The day on which Gen. Molineux would assume the reins would be a bright one for the National Guard.

For Inspector General there are several candidates, most prominent being Col. George D. Scott, of the 8th Regiment, and General Briggs. Col. Scott is a highly practical man, and is a much esteemed, very old National Guard soldier, with considerable experience in the war, and it is stated his chances for the appointment are very fair. He commands at present the 8th Regiment, of which he is the backbone as well as the head, and which could hardly afford his loss. Gen. Briggs's qualifications are highly spoken of by those who are familiar with his services.

Among the candidates for the position of Judge Advocate General are Major D. B. Williamson and Col. Horatio O. King. The latter is personally known to us as a man who would fill the position well. He is a capable lawyer, a soldier of excellent record, and a gentleman of high personal character. Gen. Wylie, whose qualifications have been mentioned in the *JOURNAL* before, seems to be the only one who is sure to retain office. It is generally desired that he should be kept in his present position, and we can safely assert that we have not met with an opinion to the contrary. The Governor would find it difficult to find a man as good for the position as Gen. Wylie—improve upon him he could not.

The rifle department requires particular care in the selection for its head, and he should be a man of technical knowledge on the subject, and it is further important that he, or at least his next subordinate, should be located in New York City, where the bulk of the National Guard is, and where the most of the shooting is done. It is hardly possible that Gen. Birnes will be retained, but if the coming Governor intends to promote the interests of this important part of the soldier's instruction it would be well to retain some of the officers now in this department. The removal of Col. Joseph G. Story, at present Assistant Inspector General of Rifle Practice, would be a loss to the department hard to replace. He is an indefatigable worker, familiar with all the details, of large experience, and to him much of the credit for the present efficient running of the department is due.

We call attention to a decision of the General of the Army in regard to opening of cartridge boxes which appears in another part of the *JOURNAL*.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Col. John Bodine has turned a deaf ear to all entreaties to retain the Captaincy of the International Return Match Team, which he resigned last week for personal reasons. A successor has not yet been appointed, and matters relating to the team are now conducted by the committee, of which Judge Gildersleeve is the chairman. Judge Gildersleeve, Mr. Sanford, and Major Robbins are talked of as candidates for the Captaincy of the team.

NEW YORK.—Captain D. B. Harrison's Co. (K) 22d regiment will give a grand military reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, on Friday, Dec. 22, the reception to be preceded by a dramatic entertainment by professionals. Robertson's handsome play of "Caste" will be given.

An election of lieutenants Company H, 71st Regiment, was held Nov. 14. The following candidates were unanimously elected: For 1st lieutenant, 2d Lieut. J. V. Gottschalk, of Co. F; for 2d lieutenant, 1st Sergt. F. B. Whitney, of Co. H. Lieut. Gottschalk enlisted in Co. A Jan. 26, 1881; was elected corporal Sept., 1881; elected sergeant Oct., 1881, 2d lieutenant of Co. F, May 10, 1882. First Sergeant F. B. Whitney enlisted in Co. H Oct. 1, 1878; was elected corporal July 14, 1880, and 1st sergeant Feb. 7, 1882. After election, the lieutenants elect asked the boys around the corner.

The 32d regiment will have an outdoor parade on Monday evening, Nov. 27. Assembly at the armory at 8 p. m.

Gen. W. H. Brownell and Col. Geo. D. Scott and Rodney C. Ward were in Buffalo last week, paying their respects to Governor-elect Cleveland.

The following members of the late International team have received 50 dollars each from the State: T. J. Dolan, J. L. Paulding, and A. B. Van Housen, of the 13th regiment; Thomas McNevin, of the 13th; Fred Alder, of the 7th; Ward, of the 9th, and Ogden and Hinds, of the 20th Separate company.

NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.—This command turned out for battalion drill on Tuesday evening Nov. 21st, with a strength of 9 commands of 12 files, under command of Col. Seward. Assembly was about half an hour late, but when adjutant's call had once been sounded, the formation was quite prompt. The appearance of the command was neat, and the bearing of the men, their step and distances in column of fours, which was the first command executed, were satisfactory. Having marched for some time around the hall, the command, "left into line by companies," (companies left front into line), was then given, and regally executed, the battalion getting badly mixed up, so that it was hard to tell how and where the mistakes were located. After straightening out, the command broke again into column of fours, marched some distance, and then formed line, when the command, double column, fours left and right, was given. This was properly executed by the 1st division, but the right company of the 2d division got lost and, so far as we were able to tell, joined the 3d division, which crowded out a company here, as well as in the fourth division, and the result of the whole was a formation where the 2d division consisted of one company, and the last division which should have consisted of the odd company alone, contained two companies. After a while some of the companies advanced into their proper position, but the 5th division, during the whole movement, retained the two companies. The next command, which was for formation of line by two movements, turned out a failure, one reason being the want of room for its proper execution, and the other a lack of understanding of the movement on the part of several company commanders. Some did not order left front into line in double time, some marched way beyond their intervals, and some marched their companies up in line by a left oblique, though how they first got the companies into line was a mystery. There were also minor mistakes, such as failure to command support arms in some cases, while in others it was given before the next company was dressed,

This movement was repeated quite a number of times, but to our regret not once properly executed. There were also several formations of close column of companies to the right, a movement somewhat better executed than the one previously described, but the distances at each repetition were uneven and incorrect, and some company commanders did not show the necessary promptness in directing their commands to their places. The breaking into column of fours from column into companies was fairly done, and the men in this formation, after steadying down, marched well. During an interval while the command was "in place rest" several officers left their places and went to the other end of the hall, while a large number of men left the ranks to go down stairs, and kept going in and out of the hall like bees in a hive. This looks bad and should be stopped. Men should be taught that it is unsoldierly to leave the ranks unless in case of very urgent necessity, and it is not probable that this necessity existed here in so many instances. After the rest the battalion was wheeled into column of companies, the officer commanding the 9th company not taking his proper position in dressing his command. A quite lengthy march in column of companies then took place, during which the alignments and distances were kept as well as was possible, considering the many changes of direction. The first company kept its guide, which was left, on the right, and was followed in this mistake by the second, while in the remainder of the battalion the guides were on the left of the companies. At the command right turn distances were lost and gained, but this was more on account of small space than through the fault of the parties drilling. After wheeling into line, column of fours was formed and the command fours left, rear companies on left into line again attempted, but the result was a failure.

A general defect of this drill was that their defects were not pointed out to the officers, and consequently mistakes remained uncorrected. For purposes of instruction the drill was therefore to some extent a failure.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—The second exhibition of athletic games will take place at the Armory on Saturday evening, Nov. 25, with the following programme: Running 100 yards, running 220 yards, running one quarter mile, running one mile, 220 yard hurdle race, walking one mile, putting 16 lb. shot, bicycle race, two miles; three-legged race, 50 yards; potato race, 50 yards; horizontal bar, parallel bars, tug of war, 600 lb. teams; tug of war, teams of 15 men between right and left wings. Gold medal to winner of each event, and silver medal for second place. The first concert by the band took place on Saturday evening, Nov. 18, was largely attended, and a decided success. The band has made vast progress since its organization under Mr. Cappa, and the selections received copious applause. Captain Francis W. Bacon (whose name, as taken from what now appears an obsolete roster, was erroneously given in last week's issue as C. Graham Bacon) has been assigned to the command of Company K, and at once applied himself with energy to the task of restoring it to its ancient prestige as one of the best in the regiment. Sergeant Alister Greene has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, Lieut. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Sergt. Louis E. Lefferts, Corp. Geo. C. Power, Private M. Van Bunselaer, Jr., and Private H. H. Schieffelin are appointed coaches. In a few days all members who have not qualified as marksmen this season will be required, on each drill night, to fire five shots each at the 200, 300, and 500 yards targets, until they have made a record of 13 at each range, in a single score, when further practice will be voluntary. The Inspector of Rifle Practice and coaches will be present at the rifle range on each drill night from 7 p. m. to 7:55 p. m., and it is desired that all who possibly can report at this time. Those who do not will be obliged to shoot after drill. The provisions of this paragraph will go into effect on Wednesday, November 29, 1882. The company may be congratulated upon securing Captain Bacon for its commandant, as a more competent and efficient officer could not be found in the regiment.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Col. George D. Scott.—At the funeral of the late Q. M. Sergeant T. H. Meehan, whose remains were buried in Calvary Cemetery on Sunday, Nov. 19, a large number of the members of the regiment, including many officers, were present. They presented a neat appearance in their full dress uniform with overcoats, and the regulation escort of 16 men, commanded by a sergeant, marched well and performed its duty at the grave in a proper manner. The drum corps, under the efficient command of Drum Major McKeever, preceded the procession in full force.

Company drills are still taking place nightly, with the old lack of proper attendance in most cases. This week we witnessed the following: On Monday night, F, under Lieut. Lorigan, and H, under Captain Balston, represented fronts of 8 and 5 files. The larger command occupied most of the drill hour with marching, while the smaller one was put into single rank for the execution of the manual, to which it devoted the largest part of the evening, practicing a good deal in the usually neglected movements such as the reverse, secure, rest on arms, etc., the execution of which demonstrated at once the necessity of instruction and practice. In fact, the whole manual, even with this small number of men, was still very irregularly executed, and a great amount of practice is needed before these men can go through it with reasonable uniformity and precision. The matter needs more attention in the details, the position of the hands and fingers, the raising of the elbows, etc., need correction. The left hands in present arms are held too high, a fault to which we have called attention before. In bringing the left hand up to the right shoulder the fingers are spread out, the slope of the pieces at right shoulder is not uniform, and the positions of men and muskets at support are faulty; there is too much bobbing of heads and twisting of bodies in coming to right shoulder from support, and vice versa, and left elbows are raised too high in executing the carry. When this company wheeled the pivot did not describe the prescribed curve by taking steps of nine inches, but turned on his own ground. The captain added the command "forward" when wheeling into line by fours. The guide in column of fours was too far ahead of the fours in his rear; his distance in single rank is 43 inches. In column of files the rear-most guide should conform to the manual of the company and not hold his piece at carry arms.

Company F marched fairly in column of fours, but the guide committed the same fault when the column was in single rank distance as referred to in the other company. In changing direction the command "march" was usually omitted. A few motions of the manual during the march were well executed, but the support arms threw the whole company more or less out of shape, and all the pieces had a backward slope. Passages from fours into column of twos and column of files were fairly well done, but the formation of fours was ragged with want of promptness and uniformity in the execution. Distances were bad, and large gaps in formation of line from fours were the consequence. The men in forming line to the front in double time were too wild; the fours failed to keep together and arrived on the line irregularly. Fours right about in line was also bad, half of the company going about to the left. In right front into

line, double time, many men failed to resume the carry on arrival on the line, and the company remained for some time half at carry and half at right shoulder arms. In performing movements by the flank there was irregularity and loss of distance, and in the manual want of precision and defects in the position of the pieces. This company also wants to be more minutely instructed in the details of the movements in marching as well as in the manual. It is about time that the position of the hands in this regiment in present arms were corrected.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—Col. D. E. Anstett.—The Brooklyn Union-Argus of Monday, Nov. 20, contains the following statement from "Old Soldier," 13th regiment:

Since the commencement of company drills in our regiment this season the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been giving so-called criticisms of them in its weekly issues. Of course we of the regiment know who writes or inspires these reports. They bear on their face the stamp of the author. In them he airs his personal likes and dislikes. If they were honest criticisms we would not complain, for healthy criticism is at all times beneficial; but these criticisms in the JOURNAL are, as a rule, merely vindictive outbursts of the writer. In this week's issue he speaks of "factional spirit" in one of the companies; "officers, seemingly at the head of it, disagreeing, if the statements of members can be depended upon. They should harmonize or retire." If the writer of the above would take his own advice and "retire" he would be conferring an everlasting benefit on the 13th regiment.

As the article contains a statement regarding this paper and its sources of information, we desire to say that we write only upon actual observation by one of our staff, who in no case is a member of any organization criticized, and the articles are inspired only by what we see and sometimes are forced to hear, and we have no personal likes or dislikes. Anybody who will read our criticisms, and visit the companies of the 13th, or any other regiment, will find facts only stated.

The article seems to take exception to a statement made regarding "factional differences between officers of Co. C," which by an error of our type was made to read Co. G, although the facts were stated under a heading of Co. C. We did not desire to have any differences ventilated, and thought mild reference to it would probably correct it. But as we are seemingly challenged, we would ask if Capt. Dennison and Lieut. Morgan harmoniously manage Co. C, whether the latter was not jumped for 1st lieutenant, through the influence of the former, and a man elected with the understanding he would decline. Is it not a fact that through lack of harmony Private Collins of this company, an old English soldier, has preferred charges against his captain, and in return his captain against Private Collins? Is it not also true that the captain attempted to have a member named Farrell expelled at the last meeting (Farrell is president of the company organization), and was not the expulsion defeated by Lieut. Morgan and his friends, a majority of the company opposing expulsion? These facts are vouched for by members of the company.

Cos. D and F of the 13th regiment, under regimental orders, paraded for instruction in guard mount on Tuesday evening, Co. D turning out 13 files and Co. F 11. The instruction was under the supervision of the major, Wm. H. H. Tyson, and was conducted by Adj. Davis and Sergeant-Major Benedict. Capt. Randolph, of Co. D, acted as officer of the day, and Lieut. Snow, of Co. F, commanded the guard. Lieut. Kellner, of Co. D, acted as junior officer of the guard. The companies were so subdivided that each sergeant present had command of a detail (acting as 1st sergeants), and at the assembly marched upon the line. This was fairly executed, even in the first instance, but was several times repeated, until it was literally perfect. The men were (with a single exception) very steady, and the inspection, conducted by Lieut. Snow, of the front rank, and by Lieut. Kellner, of the rear rank, exceedingly well done, the pieces being well handled by both men and officers.

The passage in review was well done, and the wheel into line after the passage superbly executed: the break into column of fours also being prompt and tactically correct. Duties of sentinels and posting and relieving same was left for a second lesson.

Perhaps the only point which could be improved upon would be more life in dressing; they were in every instance too slow. The companies have occasion to congratulate themselves on their proficiency.

After drill the members cultivated athletics, teams practicing in "tugs of war" and in contests with "foot ball," while others exercised in the gymnasium.

Cos. H and K are to be drilled in guard mount by Major Tyson on Wednesday next.

ELFTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.—(Capt. J. M. Jarvis).—Inspector-General Robert Shaw Oliver, as a result of the inspection of this command at the State Camp, makes the following comments:

"Mustered at State Camp of Instruction July 24, 1882, present, 41; absent, 9; aggregate, 50; percentage present, 82. The company is composed of young business men of good physique as a rule and quite well set up, steady and under good discipline. Arms and equipments were clean and in good order and duties generally correctly performed; the officers are zealous and competent; manual very good; school of company fair; school of battalion fair; skirmishing fair; guard duty very good; military courtesy excellent; ceremonies good. The command is in creditable condition and will undoubtedly rapidly improve the coming year."

PENNSYLVANIA.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THERE is very little doing among the National Guard of the western part of the State since their return from the Bi-Centennial at Philadelphia. Some of the companies of the 14th and 18th regiments have resumed drills, but the attendance is only fair. Somehow the companies here pay but very little attention to drills unless they have some incentive in the shape of a prospective parade, trip, or encampment. One of the lieutenants of the 18th regiment is to be tried by Court-martial for getting beastly drunk and disorderly conduct on the streets of Philadelphia. He tendered his resignation but Col. Guthrie refused to accept it. It is the intention to teach this man a lesson which will be a warning to others not to forget that an officer should also be a gentleman. All the more so while in uniform.

Pittsburgh's two oldest organizations, the Washington Infantry and the Duquesne Greys, will parade on Thanksgiving day, the Greys having accepted an invitation to parade with the Washington Infantry. Both of these organizations are independent. The uniform of the Greys is of cadet grey with cut away coat, web belts, and Lynx skin shako. On account of the preponderance of portly men among the members, they are sometimes called the Heavies. The uniform of the Washington Infantry is U. S. regulation coat, with scarlet trimmings, double white leather cross belts, and Lynx skin shako. These two companies make a splendid appearance together on the streets, the contrast in uniform making it all the more attractive. The 18th regiment,

N. G. P., and perhaps the 14th regiment, will also parade on Thanksgiving day.

We have received a long paper of Major John W. Ryan, Commanding Infantry Battalion, State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, on the State uniform of the National Guard, of Pennsylvania. The Major begins his paper as follows: "If not the first I was one of the few who stood in the front rank of the advocates of a State uniform, and just such a one as that now worn by the National Guard of Pennsylvania. I never considered that a handsome and expensive dress uniform was the proper thing in which to teach men the duty of a soldier, either in the armory, on the march, on the field or in a fight. On the contrary, I know from experience, that our present State uniform is in its proper place, and if our State can furnish only one uniform for its troops, I say, without hesitation, give every command the one now in use." After that he takes a retrograde step and advocates distinct fancy uniforms, for the different organizations, backing up his statements by referring to the traditional uniforms worn by some crack English regiments, and those of some of our best National Guard regiments, especially the 7th and 22d New York, and winds up his arguments as follows: "Substitute in their places a cheap, trashy uniform which must be worn on all festive and popular occasions, and it will do more than a sickly season and a vigorous campaign to decrease the ranks of the National Guard, and there will soon be as many officers as men, if not more. It has been said the State can do without men who hold these opinions. Let me say, ask any line officer about this matter before accepting as a fact, 'the say so' of some gentleman on staff duty, who may know no more the labor incident to the care of a company than he does where to find the heel or toe of a rifle." There is no doubt but the Major is sincere in what he says, but his views are nevertheless a step in the wrong direction. Fancy uniforms of glaring color, bearskin hats, immense helmets, skin-tight white pants, etc., are all things of the past and should no longer be tolerated in any organization which makes a claim to being useful. Even in England this has been recognized and the subject of discarding the uniforms pertaining to the regiments cited by the Major in his argument has come up for discussion since the practical experience of the Egyptian war. Troops can only be efficient in a plain, serviceable uniform adapted to the climate, and this conviction is gaining ground daily among military men. The Pennsylvania troops, since they have worn the State uniform, have increased largely in efficiency, and the State uniform is daily gaining favor among the New York troops.

An exhibition drill of the State Fencibles came off at Industrial Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, November 16. The drill was principally in the loadings and firings, but seems not to have turned out as well as might have been expected in view of the time and pains which had previously been devoted to the subject. Company D began with firings by file which began well, but soon became irregular and did not end as credibly as might have been expected. Company C did some good firings by the oblique, but failed somewhat in the other positions. Company A also needed more instruction in firing kneeling, and Company B in firing lying down fell short of the mark.

CONNECTICUT.—In G. O. No. 20, Nov. 1, 1882, the Governor accepts the resignation of Alexander Habison, quartermaster general, and appoints Frank D. Sloat, of New Haven, quartermaster and brigadier general.

The strength of the National Guard in October 31 was as follows: Battery A, 76; 1st regiment, 505; 2d regiment, 599; 3d regiment, 459; 4th regiment, 498; 5th Battalion, 193; total 2,330, as against 2,324 at muster in 1881.

OHIO.—Quite a number of citizens assembled at the armory in the city hall building, Delaware, Ohio, Nov. 14th, to witness the prize drill of the Joy Guards. Lieut. Sharpe, of the U. S. Army; Maj. Swartz, of Columbus, and Capt. Burton, of Marysville, were made judges. After considerable drilling there were only T. B. Evans and Homer Abbott left to compete for the prize, and it seemed for a time that it would be hard to decide who would win the badge, but finally the judges decided in favor of Evans. Col. Freeman, Lieut. Col. Liggett and Chaplain Moor, of the 14th Ohio National Guard, were present.

CALIFORNIA.—The following changes during the month of October are announced:

Commissioned.—First Brigade—Cephas L. Bard, major and judge advocate, August 17, 1882, vice Gregory, resigned; E. E. Rowell, major and paymaster, August 17, 1882.

2d Brigade, 1st Infantry Regiment—W. H. Nelson, 2d lieutenant Co. D, August 9, 1882; 2d Artillery—Geo. L. Reynolds, 1st lieutenant and quartermaster, September 1, 1882.

3d Brigade—Samuel M. Woods, major and brigade inspector, September 26, 1882; Austin B. Sperry, major and commissary, September 26, 1882.

The staff and line officers of the National Guard of California paid an official visit of welcome to Major-General Schofield at the Palace Hotel on Thursday evening, Nov. 9. They were received by the General and his Chief of Staff in full uniform, and hospitably entertained. The visiting officers were Major-General Barnes, Lieutenant-Colonels Litchfield, Fletcher, Burns, Wagner, Chamberlain, Mayer, Shay, and Smart; Brigadier-General Dimond and Majors George W. Reed, McLennon, Cutting, Fisher, Griffin, Holmes, Klose, Nightingale, and Platte, Colonel Smedberg, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Major Hughes, Captain C. Coleman, Lieutenant Ashton, Lieutenant Fowler, Lieutenant Sprowl, Captain Newman, Lieutenant Beckler, Captain Bell, Lieutenant Stangroom, Captain Keene, Lieutenant-Colonel Ranlett, Captain Smith. Upon leaving the hotel the party, upon invitation of General Dimond, visited Brigade Headquarters, where champagne flowed freely, and several appropriate toasts were offered.

A REGULAR Army officer writes to us as follows:

Referring to the ceremony of guard mounting as recently performed in the New York 69th, your critic, Nov. 4, finds fault with the 1st sergeants for not laying aside their rifles while inspecting their details.

As the tactics require 1st sergeants only to inspect "the dress and general appearance" of the details, I do not see why 1st sergeants should lay aside their pieces. They never did at West Point, and never do in the regular service.

Our critic based his remarks on the matter referred to, on his own experience in the Regular Army, which extended through quite a long period, and he always found it to be the custom—Upton and West Point to the contrary notwithstanding—that 1st sergeants inspected the arms as well as the general appearance of their details previously to marching them out for guard mounting, and this is only proper, as the adjutant when he finds a man's musket dirty holds the 1st sergeant responsible for marching such a man on guard. Our critic can remember cases of this kind. On inquiry among Regulars stationed in this harbor, we find our statement confirmed on all sides, and soldiers who have served several enlistments in all the arms of the service state that they never knew the contrary to be the case.

FROM OUR FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

The Russian Press points out indignantly that Germany, which used to be regarded as an inferior naval power to Russia, now constantly maintains a larger fleet in foreign waters. In September, Germany had abroad 17 men of war, with 142 guns and 3,042 men, while Russia only had 10 men of war, with 110 guns and 2,155 seamen. During the same month, England had in foreign waters 101 men of war, with 704 guns.

Broad Arrow, lecturing a cotemporary, explains that while the troops of the Royal Household are distinguished as Life Guards, Horse, and Foot Guards, custom, usage, and fashion have made the term "Guards" distinctive to the Foot, or Infantry of the Household troops. We do not, it further explains, say "Lieutenant" Smith, even on parade; but "Mr." Smith is told to take command when his captain falls out. No one but an actor or a commercial traveller would say, "How are you, captain?" without adding the surname. But we do say "How are you, major?" or colonel, or general, as the case may be. In writing to Brown, our schoolfellow, of the King's Light Infantry, we do not address the envelope, "— Regiment of Foot," although such description will be found on that gallant officer's royal commission. "How well," it adds, "can most of us remember what an illustration of *filiis descendens avertit* it was when the 'Claimant' attempted to describe life in Roger Tichborne's regiment, the Carabineers, and how his case crumbled to dust as he failed to know the difference between a troop and a squadron, and inform Mr. Hawkins that the former division was five hundred strong."

AFTER the bombardment of Fort Marabout by the Condor, Lord Charles Beresford found that one of his shells had gone through the roof of the magazine of the fort. Concluding that the shell had never been charged, he brought it home, intending to mount it and make a present of it to the Prince of Wales. The shell was sent to Mr. Nordenfeli's works to be sawn asunder before mounting, and there it was filled with water before it was cut in halves. After pouring in the water, one of the workmen with a copper rod stirred the water, when the shell exploded and inflicted serious injury upon him, while four or five men who were near were slightly

hurt. Lord Charles Beresford states that so confident was he that no powder was in the shell, that on more than one occasion he was on the point of throwing a lighted match or fusee into it.

From a lately published official return, it appears that in 1881 no less than twenty-two soldiers in the Austrian Army were condemned to death by Courts-martial, five being sentenced to be hung, and seventeen to be shot. The five men sentenced to the gallows were actually hung; but in the case of the seventeen condemned to be shot, the sentence of death was in every case commuted. Six soldiers were also sentenced during the year to terms of imprisonment varying from ten to twenty years; fifty-eight to terms of between five and ten years; 437 to periods between one year and five years; 1,099 to terms varying between six and twelve months; 3,728 to imprisonment for less than six months, and 2,866 to arrest for periods ranging from two days to six months; while, finally, two officers were sentenced to be degraded and cashiered.

The Gaulois announces that a very interesting system of defence is about to be inaugurated on the right bank of the Seine, between the Asnieres and Billancourt bridges. Towers, similar to those which the Germans have planted at the mouth of the Elbe, will be placed at distances of a kilometre and connected by an iron clad covered way. Each tower is covered with plates of the same thickness, and is to be armed with a pivot gun of the heaviest calibre, which can be trained in every direction.

El Correo Militar, of Oct. 28, says that some curious experiments are being made by several Russian regiments in the training of dogs to do military service. During the last war with Turkey, General Nannowsky, now Minister of War, noticed upon several occasions the active vigilance and acute scent of a dog which followed a detachment sent out for reconnaissance. At night, when the tired soldiers could hardly resist the natural inclination to sleep, this dog travelled along the line of sentinels, awaking them and giving signal of alarm at the slightest sound. From this observation the idea was started of reinforcing the pickets with dog patrols, which should have undergone a real military education. Experiments were made with five different breeds of dogs, among them the wolf-dog of the Ural. What they are to be specially trained for is to give a light growl

instead of barking, which might cause unnecessary alarm in the camps. After this the dogs are taught to go regularly over the ground in a certain direction in obedience to a simple signal. When they return from their examination of the ground their quiet or restless movements are to indicate whether suspicious parties are near. At the beginning of these experiments certain breeds showed themselves refractory and too independent. For instance, in a reconnaissance near Warsaw, game being abundant, some dogs set off upon a night hunt upon their own account; but the Cosack dog performed its duty with admirable earnestness and discipline.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is fond, like Napoleon, of addressing himself directly to the soldiers under his command. "Now, my man," he said, "if you were told to lighten your kit by half-a-pound, what should you throw away?" "The Soldier's Pocket Companion," (Wolseley's work) answered the man, as he respectfully saluted his commander.

ENGLISHMEN are a good deal at a loss to understand the recent display in Italy of ill feeling towards England, growing out of her course in Egypt. The desire of Italy has ever been to obtain some position in North Africa, and such a desire, from her interests in the Mediterranean, is not unnatural or blamable.

ADVICES from Ecuador received at Panama Nov. 17, state that the government forces have won a battle at Champo, a small village 120 miles north of Guayaquil. The President has ordered six days' mourning for the soldiers of the government killed in the engagement.

QUEEN Victoria, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Crown Princess of Germany, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, reviewed in front of Buckingham Palace 8,000 of the troops which took part in the Egyptian campaign, including a large representation of the Indian contingent now here and a few men of the Malta Fencible Artillery. Vast crowds collected in the streets and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The Queen was received at 1 o'clock at the gates of Buckingham Palace by Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the party then drove to a point at the rear of the Horse Guards building, inspecting the troops drawn up along the route. The order being given, the troops marched past the Queen—the

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PIONEER (San Francisco).....	45
CZAR.....	40
DR. PRICE'S.....	35
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CONGRESS.....	20
HECKER'S.....	15
GILLET'S.....	10
HANFORD'S, when not fresh.....	5
C. E. ANDREWS & CO. (Contains alum.) (Milwaukee) "Regal." *.....	2
BULK (Powder sold loose).....	1
BUNFORD'S, when not fresh.....	0.5

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS AS TO PURITY AND WHOLESOMENESS OF THE ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances." "E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure." "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance." "HENRY MORRIS, Ph. D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome." "S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

"June 23, 1882.—We have made a careful analytical test of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by ourselves in the open market here, and in the original package. We find it to be a cream of tartar powder of the highest degree of strength, containing nothing but pure, wholesome, and useful ingredients."

"JUAN H. WRIGHT, M.D., Analytical Chemist, formerly Wright & Merrell, St. Louis."

"ALBERT MEERELL, M.D.,

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal indorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated in the above diagram. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by experience that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than the ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work.

A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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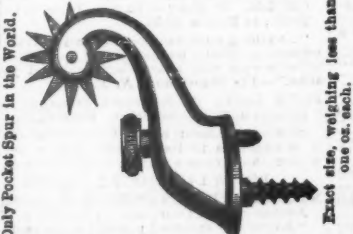
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Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Department at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Hon. J. C. New, Asst. Sec. U. S. Treasury; Hon. Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. G. Gilliam, Treasurer of the U. S.; Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Hon. J. H. Eila, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury.

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It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If you are suffering from Malaria, malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve & quickly cure.

In this season to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. (11) SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price 51c.

KIDNEY-WORT

Guards headed by the Duke of Connaught, the Highlanders, a brigade of seamen and warriors, and the Indian contingent about 80 strong, evoking a most enthusiastic welcome. The Queen presented war medals to two representatives of each regiment, and at the conclusion of the review congratulated Gen. Wolseley upon the appearance of the troops. The troops afterward marched through the streets with Gen. Wolseley in command. The line of march was densely crowded and the houses were decorated with flags bearing the words "Welcome Home," "Tel-el-Kebir," "Kassasin," and mottoes appropriate to the occasion. The occasion excited an enthusiasm unprecedented since the close of the Crimean war.

G. W. S. writes thus to the *Tribune* concerning Gen. Wolseley's recent visit to the Queen at Balmoral, and his dinner with her, etc.: "When the wine came on at dessert, the Queen rose and proposed a toast to the health of Sir Garnet Wolseley, with a flattering word or two about his success in Egypt. There was a situation for a simple-minded, blunt soldier! Sir Garnet declares that nothing in Egypt had pained him so much as to know what he ought to do in this emergency. What did etiquette require? Nay, what did it permit? What might a subject in presence of his sovereign do to acknowledge this extraordinary act of royal condescension? Propose the Queen's health in return? Doubtful as matter of propriety; certainly commonplace if proper. When the Queen sat down Sir Garnet stood up (for I suppose he could not stand while his own health was being drunk, even in the Queen's presence) and said: 'Will your Majesty permit me to propose a toast?' Her Majesty signified her assent, upon which Sir Garnet said: 'I beg to propose the health of my gallant comrade-in-arms, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.' Quite perfect, was it not? They say the Queen was immensely pleased, both with the tact of Sir Garnet Wolseley and with the compliment to her son. When the General took his leave, they parted upon the best of terms, and, on the whole, it appears that the hero of Tel-el-Kebir and Cairo does not regret his 1,200 miles of travel to and from Balmoral."

The statement that Henry VIII. possessed a breech-loader on the Snider system, Mark II., and also a muzzle-loading rifle; that the Spanish Armada carried wrought iron breech-loading guns fixed on pivots, with all recoil checked, like Krupp's pivot guns; and that Marshal Vauban had a breech-loading small-arm whose breech closed with an interrupted screw, would probably be treated as statements containing some double meaning or altogether made in joke. Nevertheless, says the *Engineer*: "we propose to show how very nearly these are sober facts. The pieces themselves, with innumerable other curiosities in artillery, are open to public inspection in the Rotunda Museum on Woolwich Common."

The construction of one of the largest ironclads yet built, the *Benbow*, a twin screw, steel armor-plated barbettes ship, has been intrusted by the British Admiralty to the Thames Iron Company, Blackwall. The vessel is to be of 10,000 tons, and is to have engines of 7,500 horse power, working up to, under forced blast, 9,500 horse power. She is intended to mount four 60 ton guns; but ultimately it is likely that she will carry guns of a much heavier calibre. The cost of the vessel, hull, and engines will amount, before she leaves the contractors' premises, to close upon £500,000 (\$3,000,000). A similar vessel, the *Camperdown*, was commenced a short time back at the Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth, and it will be interesting to note the progress made in the building of the two ships and their comparative cost when finished.

Bad reports are heard from the new British war ship *Polypheus*. She was recently taken out to Spithead for torpedo practice, when the first torpedo launched from her bows sank in the mud, and the second stuck in the tube and could not be got out until the services of a diver had been obtained. She is going back to Chatham for alterations. Mr. Labouchere's paper says it "seems to be absurd and foolish to waste any more money on her," and that "the first things to do are to discover who are the persons responsible for her scandalously faulty construction, and what her real cost has been."

ANOTHER step forward has been taken by China, in the improvement of her naval defences. In addition to her new European war ships, she has recently adopted the German system of ordnance and torpedoes, and she intends now, it is reported from Berlin, to introduce the new German system of plated fortifications for the defence of her new navy. Krupp guns will be employed exclusively in mounting these forts.

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BLAIR—PRICE.—At Columbia, Missouri, Nov. 18, FRANK BLAIR, late Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery, to Miss FLORENCE A. PRICE.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON.—November 18, to the wife of Lieutenant G. F. E. Harrison, 2d U. S. Artillery, a daughter.

DIED.

COGSWELL.—At Washington, D. C., November 20, Brevet Colonel MILTON COGSWELL, Major U. S. Artillery, retired.

HART.—At Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 15, Mrs. E. K. HART, mother of Major V. K. Hart, 8th U. S. Cavalry, in the 73d year of her age.

KELLOGG.—At Mount Vernon, Iowa, Nov. 19, MAJOR NORMAN KELLOGG, wife of Major J. H. Kellogg, U. S. Army, retired.

HINCH.—At Brunswick, Me., November 18, Captain DOUGLAS RISKLEY, U. S. Army, retired.

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Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

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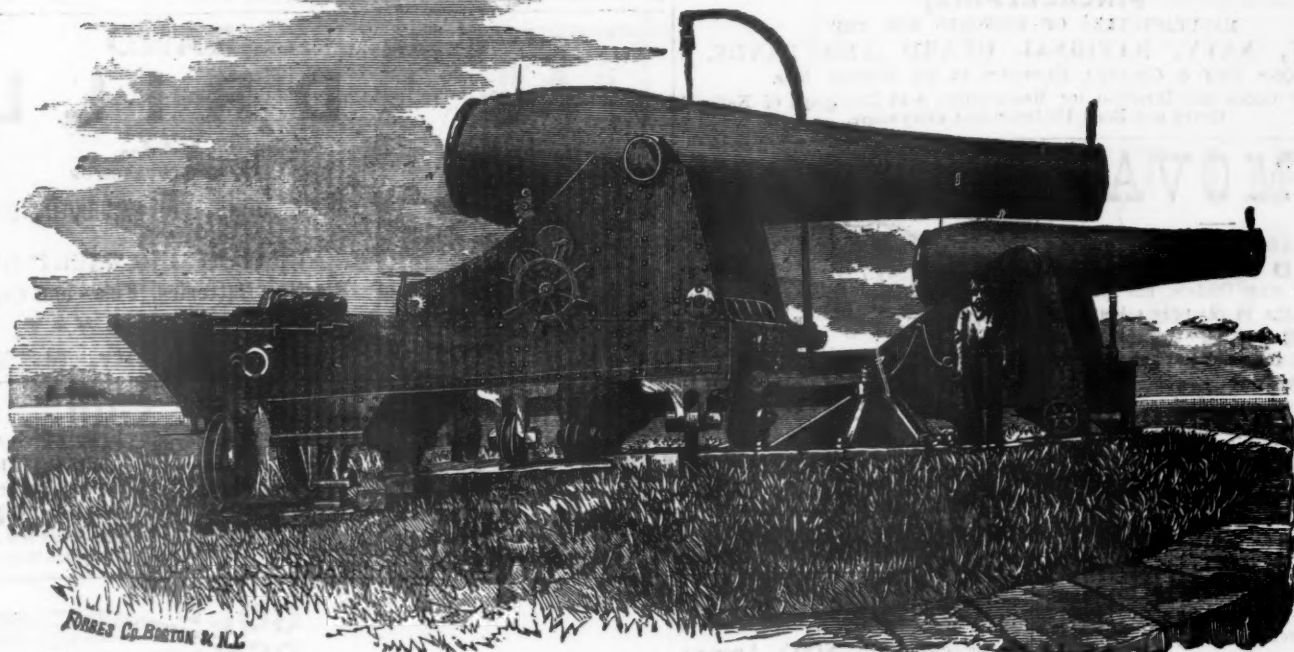
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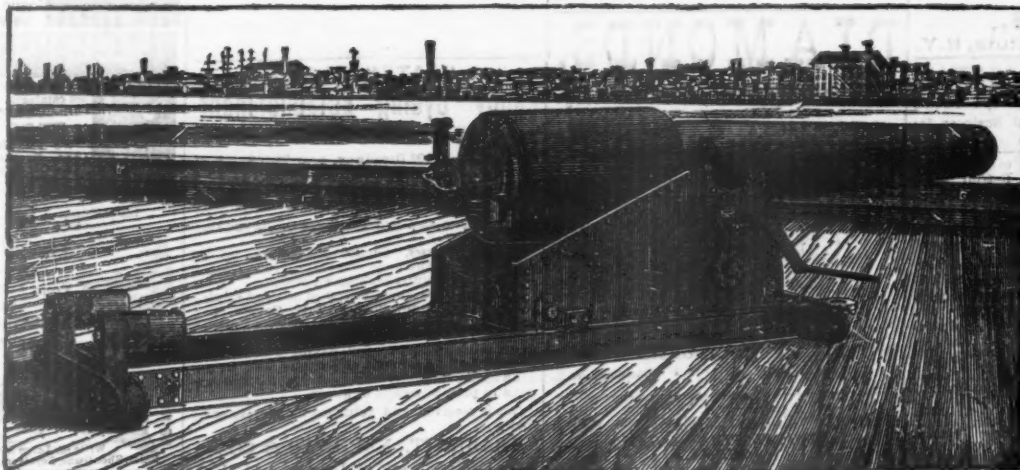
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